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** ATLANTIC EDITION

Tower Views

by Clearway

Sino-Japanese War Flame Lights the Sad Shadows Reveals the World's Need

¶ **The Red Glow in Oriental Skies.** The undeclared Sino-Japanese war continues to throw flames which singe the sensibilities of other nations. The delicate balances on political scales (which so often are deftly adjusted to match public opinion to commercial involvements) begin to show signs of wear. While Great Britain protests to Japan against the machine-gunning of the British Ambassador, another "accident" of war seems likely to produce a similar protest from the United States, addressed to the Chinese Government. The incident is the reported dumping of bombs on the United States Dollar liner President Hoover, in the high seas off China by four warplanes, alleged to be Chinese.

¶ **While American** destroyers steam full tilt to the scene, and the British warship Cumberland likewise responds to distress calls, the official wires hum with the incident. Meanwhile, Japan masses her army and navy forces for a general offensive, and the battle-line creeps closer to the international area at Shanghai. French, British, and American authorities increase their armed forces in the international "isle of safety."

¶ **Trying to trace** reasons and fix blame is a conjectural pastime unless one seeks further than physical evidence. Despite China's tremendously superior resources, her overwhelmingly large amount of man-power, and her many undeniably admirable national characteristics, she is looked upon as the underdog in the present instance—the nation more sinned against than sinning. The aggressive Nipponese, therefore, elicit less sympathy in the western world that the apathetic Chinese. Yet of the two—aggression and apathy—who shall say which is the greater fault?

¶ **Before Americans** and Britons are too sweeping in their growing condemnation of Japan's expansive ambitions, they should pause a moment to recall their own history in regard to the North American Indians in the one instance and the East Indians in the other. Denunciations do not heal, although, when backed by real pressure, they may allay. This is a time when the Occidental countries have the opportunity to demonstrate a quality of poise and consideration (uncolored and undetermined by commercial and political interests) high enough and practical enough to set an example of restraint and international-mindedness which might serve as a nucleus for wider world adjustments.

¶ **When seeming catastrophes** are seen as opportunities for the demonstration of higher ideals, catastrophes may be turned into blessings. The individual determination to refrain from accepting the widespread, hatred-breeding propaganda, sometimes fostered by selfish interests, is a task which sympathetic peoples of the western world might undertake at this time with expectation of ensuing results. Poised nations encourage poise in other nations. Poised people make poised nations.

¶ **Although a stratum** of public-minded individuals seems aggravated by any attempt to heal the world's disorders by elevating the thought of mankind, the fact nevertheless remains that world-reaction to Secretary of State Hull's 14-point peace proposal is emphatic enough on the favorable side to encourage faith in the attainment of ultimate peace through more devoted mental efforts.

¶ **When civilized man** is brought to recognition of a problem, he begins seeking a solution, and this sets in motion the incalculable forces of thought. It may seem transcendental to present the view that thoughts is more potent than cannons. But thought, remember, produced the cannon; and thought can render it obsolete. There is no Frankenstein monster capable of destroying a right idea—and peace is a right idea which devoted thought should bring to fruition.

¶ **The week-end,** indeed, brought practical evidence of the value of Secretary Hull's "altruistic" proposal, for the first specific application of the peace program sees definite response from China in the form of an official statement. China declares herself ready to adjust her differences with Japan in accordance with international law, and asserts its willingness to remove hostilities from the Shanghai zone. While Japan as yet has made no response — and indeed may decide to strike first and explain later—there must be a consciousness among educated Japanese that the moral support of the moral nations will accompany the nation taking the higher moral stand.

¶ **What high-minded** people need to recall today is that the quiet, uplifted thought is likely to be more effective than the blatant condemnation released under the guise of "righteous indignation."

In the Boston Section:

Changes in Public Utility Commission Setup Outlined in Harvard Research.

Drunken Drivers Get 50 per cent Insurance rate Increase in New Hampshire.

Union Party Officially Represented in Contest for Connecry Seat.

Roosevelt Tells How Flood Control Can Be Obtained Without Special Congress Session.

and News From All New England in the Second Section,

ning on Page 9

Reich Protestants To Stand Firm In Rift With State

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 30—A strong message was read from hundreds of opposition pulpits throughout Germany Sunday—a protest in the name of those Protestant churchmen who oppose the Reich's effort to control the churches.

Congregations were informed that this message was being read because a letter which the opposition clergy had sent to Dr. Hanns Kerrl, Minister for Church Affairs, had been unanswered. This letter was described as a protest against state measures and asked for an immediate discussion between Protestant church leaders and the Government of Third Reich. It was drafted by the confessional council after a two-day meeting at Cassel last month and was intended for Herr Hitler.

Based on Luther's teachings, and with quotations from his writings, the new message states that Protestant Christians cannot compromise with their opponents, who, they charge, are preaching a new kind of paganism.

No Way to Avoid Struggle

There is apparently no way to avoid the struggle with the State, says the message. It declares that "to give up the struggle now would be disloyal to the people and to their God. Carrying on the fight means loyalty to God and the people."

It describes the present conflict as one "between political and divine demands." It tells how pastors have been removed from their pulpits, arrested and put into concentration camps and their preaching banned.

"But the church will not avoid this conflict," the message continues in ringing terms. "The church must experience this sorrow perhaps in order that our State may be stronger and more joyous."

After a denial that the Protestant Church is in any sense anti-State, the statement is made that no political demands have been advanced by church which wishes to maintain only its spiritual rights and privileges.

As to neo-Paganism, which the message says has been advocated as a substitute for old-time religions, this statement is made: "There are those today who declare that one needs only to seek God through nature, for the general good of the community, in blood, soil and race. This, however, would put the creation above the creator. We oppose this belief with the faith of Luther."

The message ends with a stirring plea to all pastors to stand by their position in this struggle and to hold fast to their faith in God.

Rust Removing Plant Is Found

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—A plant, the juice of which will preserve meat, and another said to have the property of removing rust, are among the trophies brought back from the tropics by Commander J. Mortimer Sheppard of the Pan-American Society of Tropical Research. He is now trying to raise them on a farm on the Mississippi Gulf Coast, at Long Beach, Miss.

He recently returned from his sixth expedition to the tropics in the 57-ton yacht Celia, with flora and fauna for different museums and colleges.

The meat-preserving plant is called by the natives planta de la carne (plant of the meat). Sheppard first saw it used in the Orinoco country of South America several years ago, but could not learn from the witch doctors what plant it was. Those witch doctors had the job of preserving the meats, among other "magic," and would not surrender their secret. From the Indians of the mosquito coast of Central America, Mr. Sheppard identified the plant this year, and brought growing specimens north with him.

"When the stalk and leaves are ground up, there results a liquid which kills developing bacteria, without imparting any flavor to the meat," he said. "It keeps meat fresh in the tropics for from four to six weeks."

On the same mosquito coast, he said, Indians showed him the vine which removes rust from steel, "does it with one rubbing with the vine's juice," he said. The commander brought back growing plants and seed.

$9,400,000,000 Total Cost of Last Congress

Appropriations Exceeded U. S. Costs for 1936 by $1,290,000,000

Debt Touches Peak

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30—It may be the doldrums of August, but Uncle Sam's spending goes on just the same. A favorite way of checking on affairs in Washington, when both Congress and the President are away and most Cabinet officers are on vacation, is to get out a pencil and look at the figures. Here are some informative revelations available today:

The Treasury balance sheet published this forenoon, which gives the situation through Aug. 27 compared with a year ago, with its usual monotomy, reveals a new high in the public debt. That "mortgage on the United States" now runs to $37,038,118,374.

However, there are some funds in national equivalent to the old cracked teapot in the china closet which might reduce the mortgage. They include a treasury cash balance of $2,892,297,029, whereas a year ago the sum of $1,934,691,904 was considered adequate, and at many times the Treasury has not needed anything like so large a cash balance.

Working Balance

For, in addition to the cash balance, Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, also has a working balance of $1,063,039,794 to use. This is the sum he needs for regular operations, and which he may even have to augment with new borrowings in September.

However, there is another stocking in Uncle Sam's family closet in which substantial sums are hidden—sums that have helped build that 37 billion national debt. In the inactive gold reserve is the total of $1,314,741,599. All of this sum should be subtracted from the national debt, when, as and if it can be liquidated—and at whatever price it will command.

So much for the nation's balance sheet.

What of the Congress just adjourned? That body, though largely in revolt against President Roosevelt on the court enlargement issue, did not let its feeling of independence lead it substantially on the road to federal economy. Quite the contrary.

$9,400,000,000 Spent

Final check-ups show that total appropriations of the first session of the Seventy-fifth Congress reached the tidy total of $9,400,000,000. This sum is $1,290,000,000 in excess of the amount spent by last year's Congress (excluding the bonus) yet this Congress is after an election and that Congress was before!

Indeed, there have been few Congresses in American history, and those only in deep depression years or in the great war, which came anywhere near the record of this Seventy-fifth Congress. Numerous members of the present Congress can remember when total appropriations would scarcely reach $1,000,000,000, let alone $9,000,000,000!

Roughly, half of this year's ap-

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Bar War Profits, Vandenberg Urges

War Also Denounced by Clergy Congress in Edinburgh

Dictators Scored

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMMERSTOL, Netherlands—The Fourth International Congress of Antimilitarist Ministers and Clergymen held at Edinburgh recently adopted at its last session these two resolutions:

The congress, taking its stand on the Gospel of Jesus Christ, expresses its deep sympathy with the oppressed minorities in all countries, with all political prisoners, with all prisoners of war, and with the friends of those slain in war.

The congress condemns the governments which deny liberty and persecute men and women for their political and religious opinions, and who go out to destroy other peoples by force of arms.

The congress declares those methods of government to be not only anti-Christian but against humanity, and pledges itself to rouse public opinion to stigmatize those actions of governments as inhuman.

The congress also expresses its sympathy with those who are fighting those methods and acts of government, whether by passive resistance or in their despair by taking arms. The congress declares its conviction, however, that the victory over these powers of injustice cannot be won by arms, and that the curse of using arms will ruin those also who fight for pure ideals.

The Totalitarian State and Christian Peace

The congress rejects the doctrine of the Totalitarian State as incompatible with Christian doctrine.

The bearing of arms, armaments, compulsory military service, the military education of youth, a just war (defensive war), and an armed peace, are from the standpoint of Christianity to be rejected as incompatible with the Gospel of Christ.

The congress regards the struggle for just social and economic relations as an essential part of peace-making and of the fulfilment of our Master's commandment that we love our neighbor as ourself.

The congress agreed to publish these resolutions in the press of all countries, and to bring them to the attention of the League of Nations Union and of the governments of all countries.

Wide World

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg

Republican of Michigan, Who, in a Speech Before the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Urged Immediate Legislation to Take the Profits Out of War

Seeks Help of Veterans For Laws to Make Them Illegal

They Incite War

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 30 (AP)—Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R.) of Michigan urged America's war veterans today to insist upon immediate legislation to take the profit out of war.

"It may be hard on our cash registers but it will be easier on our sons," he told delegates to the national convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Senator Vandenberg said he sought "new rules which will take the dollar signs off our battle flags forever."

Entitling his speech "Peace for America," Senator Vandenberg outlined a formula of "peace-factors" which, he said, would not guarantee America against war but would "immensely reduce the degree of hazard."

Besides new laws to take the profit out of war, he advised a ban on potential military partnerships, loans to belligerents and munitions sales to belligerents.

Playing With Fire

He termed commercial shipments into belligerent ports an invitation to trouble with foreign powers, and also recommended that American citizens be prohibited from traveling in belligerent ships.

"We must have no potential military partnerships," he said. "We must be neither the world's policeman nor the world's pawn.

"We cannot make fat loans to one or the other of belligerents and not ultimately feel the unneutral drag of a proprietary interest in the success of whichever belligerent must win if we are to hope (vainly) to get our money back.

"We cannot send commerce of any character through war zones to

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

Soviet Arrests Youth Leaders In Latest Purge

MOSCOW, Aug. 30 (AP)—High ranking officials of the Young Communist League have been arrested on charges of corrupting the younger generation in drinking parties and permitting "enemies of the Communist regime to spread through the organization."

The replacement of five secretaries and eight other members of the central committee and the denunciation of Alexander Kosarieff, head of Comsomol (Young Communist League), were one phase of the Soviet Union's widening purge of alleged enemies of the regime.

Two women were executed at Leningrad, convicted of poisoning food at a children's home.

Ten more Government officials in the Leningrad area went on trial for what authorities described as a "righting plot" to wreck collective farming. They were accused of "trying to restore capitalism" by depriving Leningrad of vegetables by reducing plantings, failing to rotate crops and planting so thickly it was impossible to weed.

Names of Things in New York Town In Misconceptions They Abound

By the Associated Press

Things are seldom what they seem;
Skimmed milk masquerades as cream;
Highlows pass as patent leathers,
Jackdaws strut in peacock's feathers—
Very true; so they do.
H. M. S. Pinafore

New York, Aug. 30

For instance, they don't play polo at the Polo Grounds; and half of the time the New York subways run right out in the open on elevated tracks.

It is all very confusing to a stranger who is trying to understand this country. The Governor's Island down in the harbor, for instance, turns out to be no such thing. The governor doesn't own an inch of it. That's where the soldiers are and the government owns it.

Broadway for most of its miles is not broad at all. The gay white way is neither white nor gay. The Tombs is a prison, not a place for laying citizens at their final rest.

Somehow or other, as time goes on, names get all mixed up. There is no bowling at Boling Green, and the Holland Tunnel has no Netherlands terminal whatsoever.

Radio City has neither mayor nor common council; and the city's several "locality mayors" haven't any bailiwicks.

So it goes. Tin Pan Alley isn't an alley and it hasn't any tin pans. South Street runs beside the East River, and West Street parallels the North River. Things like that.

Hell's Gate is the portal through which pass the yachts of the millionaires. Steaming to vacation paradises. Hell's Kitchen isn't even a kitchenette. Park Avenue is little more than a roof over some railroad tracks, certainly not a park.

Mayor LaGuardia is not a little flower, no matter what his folks thought when they named him Fiorello — "Little Flower." Wall Street hasn't a single one, and there are no batteries at the Battery, which is probably just as well.

East New York is in Brooklyn and West New York is in New Jersey, nobody knows why. Bear Mountain is bare of bear, if you don't mind; and "birdies" are being shot regularly without the slightest injury to the community's wild life.

The rabbit punch is neither part of the animal kingdom nor a beverage served from a bowl, unless you want to stretch a point and include the Madison Square Garden bowl. And speaking of the Garden, it is not on Madison Square nor is it a garden.

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Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the open-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent:

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Von Stohrer Named Envoy To Gen. Franco's Regime

BERLIN, Aug. 30 (AP)—Reichsführer Adolf Hitler today appointed Baron Eberhard von Stohrer, former German Minister to Egypt, as Ambassador to the Spanish insurgent regime. He succeeds Gen. Wilhelm Faupel, who resigned on grounds of ill health.

Auto Union Re-Elects Martin; C. I. O. May Halt China Planes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30—The U. S. Maritime Commission denied here today that it is interposing any objections in the path of the Wichita bound for China coast with 18 new American-made airplanes and a large consignment of barbed wire on board.

Spokesmen for labor unions have asserted over the week-end that the commission did not intend to let the ship go beyond Manila because it is a Government-owned vessel on charter to private operators. They are demanding a $250 bonus for every member of the crew if she does, on the ground that they should have this extra compensation for taking a ship into a war zone.

But so far as this Government is officially concerned, there is no war. The State Department has permitted the ship to clear for China with the planes. (Quite privately and unofficially a good many influential persons in the Administration rather hope the planes will reach China.) This being the case, it would be impossible for the Maritime Commission to object to the voyage on the ground of the existence of a war zone.

Thus Chinese hopes survive one more of many obstacles which have already risen to keep the 19 planes from reaching their destination. But there is still the demand of the Maritime Union for the bonus for the crew, and if it is not met the union, a C. I. O. affiliate, may strike the ship at San Pedro when it touches there on its way.

It sailed from Baltimore on Friday with the planes on board and a license from the State Department authorizing the export. Such licenses are automatic in regard to all arms, ammunition and implements of war until such time as the President may invoke the Neutrality Act and find formally that a state of war exists.

The ship is insured by its operators. The Maritime Commission takes the position that its movements are the business solely of its operators, the American Pioneer Line, and states that it is not interposing any objection to its use in carrying military supplies to China.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 30 (AP)—Homer Martin was re-elected president of the United Automobile Workers of America after warring factions within the international union settled their differences under a compromise plan suggested by the C. I. O. chieftain, John L. Lewis.

The compromise followed Mr. Lewis' plea for harmony in a convention address and the rallying of the union behind a drive to organize 125,000 employees of the Ford Motor Company.

Convention delegates, wearied by factional strife of the last week and speeding toward early adjournment, approved their leader by a unanimous vote of acclamation.

Five vice-presidents, provided for under the compromise set-up, also were elected by unanimous vote. George Addes, secretary-treasurer, was re-elected unanimously.

A motion, however, to re-elect the present 12 members of the international executive board, which is to be increased to 17 by the compromise, was howled down. Temporary chairman, Ora Gassaway, of the United Mine Workers, ruled board members should be elected later by district caucuses.

The vice-presidents, all of equal rank, are Wyndham Mortimer, Ed Hall and Walter Wells, incumbents, Richard Frankensteen and R. J. Thomas.

The decision to compromise by combining opposing slates of officers speeded the convention's effort to heed Mr. Lewis' plea for harmony. Caucuses were called to discuss the plan, the unity faction approving it shortly after presentation. The progressive group, however, led by Mr. Martin, argued over three hours before agreeing.

The progressive faction had

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Have You Lazy Lips or Sleepy Tongue? Phone Rules Tell How to Wake 'Em Up

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company—the one that plays central for the Government—declared war today on the American greeting, "hello!"

Also in line of telephonic front office fire are:

The British "are you there?" and—"Go ahead, it's your nickel."

A document on developing a voice personality says, "cut out the old-fashioned, out-of-date 'hello.' For example, say—this is the—department, Mr. Ott speaking."

Listed among the other enemies of the telephone are: Lazy lips, stiff jaws, sleepy tongues.

Here's the way the company says to eliminate such failings:

For lazy lips—practice saying—pah, pay and bah bay.

For stiff jaws—say—mah, maw and moh.

For sleepy tongues—say—lah, tah, nah and dah.

"Being handsome or homely," explains the document, "makes no difference and clothes don't count. You can have a good telephone personality if you'll be careful about just one thing—your speech."

After you've taken your lip, tongue and jaw exercises, the company recommends you learn this pronunciation table of English sounds that somehow just seem to go wrong:

O—oh, 1—wun, 2—two, 3—th-r-ee, 4—fo-er, 5—fi-iv, 6—silks, 7—sev-en, 8—ate, 9—ni-en, 10—ten, J—jay, R—ahr, M—em, W—dubble-yoo, and P—ef.

In fact, the company tells you just about everything except what tone to use when the operator says:

"Sor-rry, wrong number, excuse it, pli-eeease!"

Johnny Routs Grade-Card Menace: Old-Style Marks Vanishing in U. S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—Parents accustomed to threatening Johnny with a whipping if he doesn't bring home a perfect report card are due for a jolt this autumn. Johnny may not get a report card.

Dr. Mary Dabney Davis, elementary education specialist at the United States Office of Education, said today that many schools were replacing the periodic report card by conferences between teachers and parents.

Others, she said, used a new type of card. It not only gives a more detailed report of the child's school activities, but also has blanks for parents to fill out, too, regarding the child's outside reading and other home activities.

She added that the trend in modern report cards was to devote as much space to behavior as to subjects, with orderliness, co-operation and leadership closely graded.

"The emphasis continues to be on individual rather than mass education," Dr. Davis said.

Several schools over the country, she said, will open this autumn without the traditional one-grade-a-year promotion system. Students will be promoted at the end of the third and sixth grades.

"Such experiments," Dr. Davis declared, "illustrate efforts being made to make the school administration fit the children rather than the children the system."

Along curricular lines reports indicate a growing interest in social studies incorporating work in history, civics and geography. Small children will study industry, art, sources of food, types of production, housing, improved roads and improved plumbing as they investigate the heritage left by the past for their own generation.

Information Chief Of Franco Reported Taken by Loyalists

VALENCIA, Aug. 30 (AP)—Suarez Gonzalez, chief of Gen. Francisco Franco's information service, was reported today by the Febus (official Spanish) News Agency to have been arrested near Santander.

He and a companion were taken prisoner yesterday at Albericia airport when they landed there by plane, believing it now to be in insurgent hands.

The two were said to have stepped from the plane with "vivas" for the insurgents and Italy. Government aviation officers broke into laughter, then placed them under arrest. (A Spanish press agency dispatch to London said Gonzalez' companion was Robert Bellville, a young Englishman.)

U. S. Protests Attack On Ship by Chinese; Britain Warns Tokyo

Protest by London Seen as Attempt to Bolster Kellogg Pact

Strong Support For Step Claimed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 30—The firm protest which the British Government has sent to Japan consequent upon the recent wounding near Shanghai of Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, the United Kingdom's ambassador in China, is regarded in all circles here—official, non-official and by the man in the street—as far more than a mere incident in the Sino-Japanese quarrel in the Far East.

The protest, according to the view here, means that a point has been reached where a stand has to be made against further flouting by armed nations of international rules of law and order upon which the very existence of civilization depends. The temperateness of the wording used in the protest does not conceal the very serious view that is taken in official circles here of the long series of breaches of international usage, not only by Japan in Northern China, but also by other authoritarian states in Ethiopia, in Spain and elsewhere which have preceded the outrage immediately concerned.

It is contended that Britain's demand for the punishment of the Japanese airmen responsible has not been made solely on the ground that the sufferer in this particular case happened to have been a United Kingdom diplomatist, but because the gunning of an innocent non-combatant going about his legitimate vocation in an area remote from hostilities, and in a country that is not even officially at war with the nation which has made this attack, an act which no self-respecting government can condone.

The protest is thus seen as a direct attempt to restore respect for the Kellogg pact. Confidence here in making it has been strengthened by a feeling that the United States is following sympathetically what is occurring in the Far East and that Britain also has France behind it in its determination to use peaceful means to discourage the resort to international violence and to make Japan realize that war settles nothing and that better means are available for dealing with any legitimate grievances that may exist.

Japanese Air Raids on Three Cities Take Heavy Toll

Sino-Soviet Pact Arouses Japan

Difficulties for Powers with Interests in Shanghai Increased yesterday when Chinese war planes, aiming at Japanese vessels, dropped bombs on the Dollar Liner President Hoover, bringing immediate instructions from Secretary of State Cordell Hull to Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson of Nanking to make a strong protest to the Chinese Government. Bombs wounded seven of the vessel's crew and cut large holes in its hull above water line. Evacuation of Americans is to continue by other ships on regular schedule.

Meanwhile Great Britain yesterday launched a strongly worded protest to Japan against the wounding of the British Ambassador to China by Japanese war planes last Thursday.

Still another move, to set the nations guessing, is the announcement of the Chinese Government yesterday of the conclusion of the non-aggression pact with Soviet Russia. Although the accord is said not to bind Russia to come to China's aid in the present crisis, it has caused considerable stir in Japan.

Meanwhile Japan continues its bombing of civilian population, causing hundreds of fatalities in three cities: Shanghai, Nanking and Nanchang.

NANKING, China, Aug. 30 (AP)—China's National Government today accepted full responsibility for the bombing of the United States Dollar Liner President Hoover off the Shanghai coast.

Seven seamen on the Hoover were wounded by bombs from four Chinese planes.

"The incident was a most regrettable, unfortunate mistake by a Chinese pilot," the Chinese foreign office announced.

"The Government is willing to make full redress."

China's Explanation

Authorities said "one" Chinese pilot had bombed the Hoover by mistake, thinking he was hitting a Japanese troop transport.

Japanese warships were near by at the time.

The admission came after Nelson T. Johnson, the United States Ambassador, had visited the foreign office to bring the bombing to the attention of the Chinese Government.

Wrong Ship Hit

The officials here said the Japanese troopship was so close to the Hoover that the bombs hit the wrong ship.

Chinese explained that a Chinese observation plane had reported seeing 10 Japanese troop transports 50 miles from Shanghai "intending to land reinforcements."

Attack on U. S. Vessel Is Protested by Hull, Problems Are Stressed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30—Bombing of the Dollar Liner President Hoover off the mouth of the Yangtze River this morning by a Chinese plane injected an element into the complex Far Eastern crisis which immediately raised with new imperativeness here the problem of safeguarding American lives and American ships from danger incidental to the hostilities in China.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull promptly ordered Nelson T. Johnson, the American Ambassador to China, to lodge a protest with the Chinese Government at Nanking and to investigate fully all details of the incident.

At the same time, Secretary Hull explained that while the President Hoover had been released from its contractual obligation to put in at Shanghai by Admiral Yarnell and ordered to proceed direct to Kobe because of her damaged condition, no similar release has yet been granted to other commercial ships which are scheduled to stop at Shanghai.

200 Americans at Shanghai

There are now about 200 Americans in Shanghai who have expressed their desire to leave. Presumably they will have to wait for the next scheduled sailing, unless in the meantime there is a decision to use a naval vessel.

Any further decisions must wait on receipt of further information about the bombing incident and also as to general conditions in Shanghai. Outside of this incident official reports to the state department indicated quieter conditions generally in the Shanghai area. While waiting for details responsible officials tend to see in the bombing incident merely another evidence of the interference which the undeclared war between Japan and China inflicts on legitimate activities of foreign nationals in and near China.

The original disposition here is to distinguish between the bombing of the President Hoover by Chinese planes and the machine-gunning of the British Ambassador last week by Japanese planes. It is pointed out that Japanese troop transports are in the vicinity of the spot where the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Treaty With Soviet Provides No Aid for China in Conflict

NANKING, Aug. 30 (AP)—The Chinese Government yesterday announced conclusion of a non-aggression pact with the Soviet Union which, however, does not bind Russia to come to China's aid against Japanese aggression.

The announcement indicated that the new treaty, as it concerns China's present undeclared war with Japan, is only a gesture of Russian sympathy and moral support.

The treaty binds each signatory not to aid in any way a third party committing aggression against the other signatory but makes no pledge of assistance against the aggressor.

The Nanking foreign office, in a communiqué, referred to Japan as China's "aggressor," but said if Japan would change her national policy China would be glad to conclude a similar non-aggression pact with her.

The communique said "great hopes are entertained" concerning the agreement with Moscow, adding that it might "prove a turning point for general improvement of the Far Eastern situation."

No Aid for China Seen

Foreign authorities found nothing in the official version of the new treaty to support any expectation of Russian material or military support for China against Japan.

The Chinese Government announced that the treaty with Russia follows the general principles of the Briand-Kellogg Pact of 1928.

China and the Soviet Union, the announcement said, reaffirm the principles contained in the 1928 treaty for renunciation of war. The two contracting parties once more declare that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in relations with each other.

They undertake to refrain from aggression against each other, either individually or jointly with other powers. In the event that either of the contracting parties is subjected to aggression on the part of one or more "third powers" the other party obligates itself not to render assistance of any kind, directly or indirectly, to such powers during the conflict and also to refrain from taking action or entering into agreements which may be utilised by the aggressor to the disadvantage of the party subject to the aggression.

Provisions Are Simple

The provisions of the agreement are very simple, the announcement concluded. They are entirely negative, intended merely to maintain peace by mutual assurances of non-aggression and non-assistance to aggressors.

The foreign office communique said:

"Although China today has been compelled to use force to resist aggression of the gravest nature, this does not alter the fact that love of peace is a traditional trait of the Chinese people.

"If Japan, as China's aggressor, change its national policy China would still be willing to conclude with Japan a similar non-aggression agreement with a view to preserving peace in the Far East and promoting the welfare of mankind."

The treaty is to remain in force five years and on expiration of that period will be considered automatically extended for two years unless would awaken to this fact and previously renounced by either party.

American Liner Bombed by Chinese Planes

Wide World

The Dollar Line Steamship President Hoover

Several Members of the Crew Were Wounded as Bombs Struck the Vessel as It Steamed to Shanghai to Evacuate American Refugees There

Japanese Claim Sino-Soviet Pact Hides Secret Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Aug. 30—The Sino-Soviet pact of nonaggression, carefully worded not to bind Russia to help China against Japan, appears significant chiefly as a gesture of moral support for the Chinese cause.

Shanghai spokesmen of the Japanese at once alleged secret clauses exist providing for supply of Russian munitions.

Those who make this charge also say more than 20 Soviet pilots have already reached China.

A night visit to the headquarters of Gen. Chang Chih-hung, Chinese commander in the Shanghai area, disclosed a slight, poised, alert executive calmly expecting to maintain his present positions. Observers report passing reinforcements on the road of men and artillery which the General was sending to the front.

Japan's thrust to Lotien, however, jeopardizes Chinese communications. Lotien lies northwest of Shanghai, about five miles inland from the Yangtse River, and more than half way to Liuho, where the Chinese are expected to set up a second line of defense.

An early Chinese withdrawal to some interior line appears the only sane course, especially as the Japanese army announces it is preparing a general offensive following the lull of the last few days.

New Japanese Air Raids Take Heavy Toll in China

SHANGHAI, Aug. 30 (AP)—More Chinese noncombatants were killed yesterday as Japan's air bombers attacked Shanghai, Nanking and Nanchang, far in the interior.

The Japanese planes made a late afternoon raid over the North Station district, on the boundary between the international settlement and Chinese Chapei. Two hundred houses were set ablaze by incendiary bombs.

More than 100 civilians, including many women and children, were killed and about 400 wounded in a raid by 20 Japanese bombers on Nanking, said a Chinese war office communique.

Bombs fell on the National School for Orphans, the National Central University and the Tzesheng Hospital. Five hundred houses were set ablaze.

Other Cities Bombed

The war office also declared that 16 Japanese bombers killed or wounded many Chinese noncombatants at Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi province and nearly 400 miles inland from Shanghai.

Chinese reports said an American missionary girls' school at Nanchang was bombed, but apparently no Americans were there at the time. The Kiangsi Agricultural College and the Kiangsi Rural Normal School were bombed. Nanchang is the seat of an important Chinese army air base.

Heavy seaplanes carried out the raid, which lasted more than an hour. Some bombs fell near the International Settlement defense sector held by the Fourth Regiment of United States Marines, but there were no American casualties.

Shortly before the North Station was blasted, United States Consul-General Clarence E. Gauss had telephoned to Japanese military headquarters to demand a cessation of artillery firing near the Cruiser Augusta, flagship of the United States Asiatic Fleet, lying in the Whangpoo river, off the International Settlement waterfront.

Chinese Blamed

The Japanese replied that the shells falling uncomfortably near the Augusta came from a Chinese armored train at the North Station, which evidently was trying to hit the Idzumo, Japanese flagship lying well down the river from the Augusta.

American and British missions in China telegraphed appeals to the Federal Council of Churches of America in New York and the International Missionary Council in London urging those bodies to appeal to the Washington and London Governments to make strong representations to Japan against bombing of civilian areas in and around Shanghai.

Thousands of Chinese spent Sunday searching smouldering ruins around the South Station in Nantao for relatives lost in Saturday's Japanese air raid. The South Station itself where thousands of Chinese refugees were waiting for a train to take them to safety when the Japanese bombers struck, was completely wrecked.

At 5 a. m. the French authorities opened three gates, through which hordes poured. As this flood of humanity spread in every direction traffic in the French concession was disorganized.

American and British naval officers, whose positions on ships off Woosung, at the confluence of the Whangpoo and the Yangtse rivers, give them excellent facilities for observation, said today that the army recently arrived from Japan had not penetrated far inland.

Continued air bombings, heavy artillery and naval barrages and repeated thrusts by forces which have gained a foothold along the southern bank of the Yangtse north of Shanghai have resulted in little progress, the foreign officers said.

These observers estimated that of the 54,000 officers and men brought from Japan by the armada which arrived in the Yangtse estuary more than a week ago, not more than half have been safely landed. This force, it was said, was not adequate to start the long-heralded Japanese major offensive against the Chinese, who are believed to have some 400,000 men on all the fronts around Shanghai.

Sino-Soviet Pact And British Note Studied by Japan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Aug. 30—Japan's attention today was focused on two international developments resulting from the Sino-Japanese conflict, namely, conclusion of the Sino-Soviet nonaggresion pact and the presentation of the sharply worded British note regarding the wounding of the British Ambassador, Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen.

While the published text of the Soviet pact seems innocuous since no one expected Russia would help Japan against China, suspicions are freely expressed here that the pact contains important undisclosed provisions. Foreign office spokesmen today declared the pact shows "China is being made a tool of the communist international for bolshevization of Asia."

More sensational Tokyo newspapers characterize the pact as a veiled military alliance and magnify its significance, just as the Soviet press read the most sinister implications into the German-Japanese anticommunist agreement last November.

The consensus of more moderate opinion here, however, is that Russia is unlikely to go beyond the sending of surreptitious munitions to China. Vigorous Japanese campaign in Inner Mongolia is partially designed to frustrate such an effort by driving a wedge between Russia and China.

The British note with demands of an apology, punishment of the aviators responsible for the attack and assurances against the recurrence of such incidents carried a special sting. By not emphasizing the special status of the Ambassador, but the alleged inhumanity and illegality of bombing noncombatants, it impliedly criticized Japanese methods of warfare and also brushed aside as irrelevant the Japanese contention that the bombing was unintentional.

While the foreign office desires no aggravation of the incident, still the professional pride characteristic of the Japanese fighting services may create difficulties in the way of satisfying the British demands. Meanwhile, official comment is withheld pending the conclusion of an investigation proceeding in Shanghai.

Soviet Policies in Far East Held Unaltered by China Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Aug. 30—The Sino-Soviet non-aggression treaty announced over the week-end represents no alteration whatever in Moscow's Far Eastern policy, it is explained here.

Moscow, it is recalled, proposed similar treaties to both China and Japan several years ago, and subsequently repeated these offers. It is officially explained that foreign and domestic influences in China prevented the conclusion of a similar treaty in 1932, but that the present situation impelled China to complete the action which was started then.

Moscow newspapers today say significantly that the "Soviet Government strictly observes its policy of non-interference in the domestic affairs of other countries," adding however, that the Soviet people sympathetically regard the Chinese people's defense of their independence.

Chinese events have had notably less public repercussion in the Soviet Union than the Spanish events in 1936. There has been no repetition of the public demonstrations, or anything comparable to the money collections made for Spanish women and children, or to workers' resolutions concerning Spain. Today's editorials explaining the new treaty are the first published in Moscow newspapers on Far Eastern events since July 31.

U. S. Protests Bombing of Ship

(Continued from Page 1)

President Hoover was at the time of bombing. There were Japanese warships near by as well. Therefore, it is felt that there is possibly more justification for a Chinese plane believing that the object of its attack was Japanese than for the Japanese plane to make any such assumption when it attacked the British Ambassador's car.

Difficult Problem

Regardless of this or any other similar extenuating circumstance the fact remains that the problem of adequately protecting American nationals is becoming increasingly difficult. The possibility of increasing the Asiatic squadron and providing naval convoy for American merchant ships is understood to be under official discussion although no decision has been reached.

Another preventive measure which might be taken would be to have merchant ships halt at a safe distance from Chinese waters. Naval vessels would then evacuate Americans from the ports and take them to the ships.

Another possible result of the bombing incident is to draw even closer than they are already the lines of British and American policy toward the Far Eastern troubles. While the United States has not yet suffered the same provocation from Japan which Britain has in the wounding of its Ambassador, American policy is just as disposed to take a firm stand in the event of such an incident.

Both countries have made it clear that they will not tolerate with impunity unnecessary acts of violence against their nationals. Both are apparently moving in the direction of stronger measures to protect their interests from illegal damage in the war. But the next step is not yet apparent.

China Responds to Hull

Over the week end Secretary Hull's Aug. 23 statement of American policy on the Far Eastern situation drew a formal response from China in the form of an official statement to the press made public here by Dr. Cheng-Ting T. Wang, Chinese Ambassador to the United States.

The Chinese response declared that China "is ready as ever to settle whatever differences she may have with Japan in accordance with the principles of international law and practice." It also asserted that China would have accepted Britain's proposal for removal of hostilities from the Shanghai zone had Japan agreed.

Mr. Hull's statement, also an official statement to the press, marked the first specific application of the Hull 14-point peace program to the Sino-Japanese hostilities in what was officially interpreted as an appeal to Japan and China to settle their differences peacefully.

Japan has as yet made no response to this policy statement of Mr. Hull's. But the Chinese, conscious of the value of American moral support in their war with Japan, had the Chinese Ambassador here pay Mr. Hull the compliment of approving his 14-point peace principles for the second time and at the same time lay claim to a primary wish for a peaceful settlement—by implication thereby placing the blame of continued hostilities on Japan.

Wage Demands in Victoria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic. — Leading economists and statisticians are among witnesses appearing before the Full Bench of the Arbitration Court in the hearing of a claim by unions representing 600,000 workers for an increase of $2.50 a week in Australia's basic wage rates. Dr. Colston Warne, an American professor of economics here to investigate Australian systems of compulsory arbitration, wages boards and unionism, could not have reached Melbourne at a better time.

Evidence and legal argument centers on aspects of the national income and whether or not industry as a whole is in a good enough financial position to meet the workers' demands. Australia's basic wage system actually dates back to 1907 when the Arbitration Court held that 7s. a day, or 2£ 2s. a week, Australian currency, was a reasonable wage for a man, his wife and three children. Cost of living was then much lower than it is now and that rate, known as the Harvester standard, has been varied considerably in the last 15 years.

Wages were reduced 10 per cent in 1931 when the Arbitration Court, after lengthy inquiry, decided that wage levels could not be maintained in the face of the world economic crisis and its disastrous effect on local conditions.

Applications by the unions for restoration of the cut were dismissed by the same court in 1932 and 1933 but the method of basic wage adjustment was so altered that no greater reduction could be made. In 1934 a new series of index figures was adopted by the court and the basic wage for Melbourne, with slight country and inter-State variations, was fixed at £3 4s. Australian, the figure later being increased to its present £3 9s.

General grounds for the present application are that the national income has improved appreciably and that industry as a whole is enjoying greater prosperity. It is also claimed that, as a result of the varied index figure series, unionists have lost substantial wages. A lift to 60 per cent of the male base wage is being sought for female workers.

San Francisco Fair Done in Miniature

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30—A model of the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition is soon to be placed on public display in the new world's fair building just erected in Union Square in the heart of downtown San Francisco

Visitors will see the reproduction of the man-made island in the center of the bay just as it will be when "The Portals of the Pacific"—the fair's main gates—are thrown open Feb. 18, 1939.

The model is 17 feet by 35 feet and is constructed on 30 sliding panels. The buildings on the model were done in plaster by P. O. Tognelli, a San Francisco sculptor. The world fair building erected in Union Square was designed by William P. Day, vice-president and director of works for the exposition.

Plan to Employ 4,000,000 Jobless Offered Industry

SILVER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 30 (AP)—Ernest G. Draper, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, suggested a two-year plan through which he said business might employ 4,000,000 more workers.

Addressing an industrial relations conference, Mr. Draper suggested that all the nations' business associations link themselves together for "the sole purpose of taking off the relief rolls into jobs of more or less permanent nature 4,000,000 persons between Sept. 1, 1937, and Sept. 1, 1939."

With a committee representing national business groups at the top, he said an organization could be built to correlate activities of all business bodies, including local associations and chambers of commerce.

Mr. Draper, regarded as an influential business spokesman for the Administration, said charges that industry is "heartless' selfish and narrow-minded" could best be combated through a program of industrial action to relieve unemployment.

"Here are 4,000,000 unemployed whom some say can never find a job in private industry again," he stated.

"Let us accept that challenge.

"If capitalism and industry can grapple with this problem, and, by grinding effort, disprove the dire predictions of our critics, then America with its present industrial leadership will seem even to the most lowly the finest country in the world in which to live."

Engine Failure Blamed

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—The Commerce Department reports that engine failure during a spiral descent probably caused the wreck of the Pan American-Grace Airways, Inc., airliner and the loss of 14 persons near Cristobal, Canal Zone, on Aug. 2. Floating wreckage of the burned plane was found by Navy flyers on Aug. 3.

British Note Rebukes Japan

LONDON, Aug. 30 (AP)—The British Government announced tonight that it had delivered to the Japanese Government a note making "emphatic protest" against the wounding of its Ambassador to China by a Japanese aviator and demanding "the fullest measure of redress."

The note demanded:

1. Formal apology to be conveyed by the Japanese Government to His Majesty's Government;
2. Suitable punishment for those responsible for the attack;
3. Assurance by the Japanese authorities that necessary measures will be taken to prevent recurrence of events of such a character.

Britain's protest was made public after it had been delivered to Foreign Minister Koki Hirota in Tokyo by James L. Dodds, British Chargé d'Affaires.

Sir Hughe Montgomery Knatchbull-Hugessen, British Ambassador to China, was attacked by two Japanese airplanes Thursday while he was motoring from Nanking to Shanghai. Latest reports from Shanghai, where he lay gravely wounded in a hospital, indicated that he was recovering, although his condition was still critical.

"Inexcusable," Note Says

The British note emphasized "the inexcusable nature of what occurred" and insisted that the attack constituted "an illegality," showing "negligence and complete disregard of the sanctity of civilian life."

The note said the wounding of Sir Hugh was "an outstanding example of the results to be expected from an indiscriminate air attack." It added that the attack was as illegal as it was inhuman in that it failed to draw clear distinction between combatants and noncombatants in the conduct of hostilities which international law no less than the conscience of mankind has always enjoined.

About 700 words long the note, detailed circumstances of the attack as received by the British Government, which stigmatized it as a "deplorable event."

It pointed out that aircraft were in no way exempt from one of the oldest and best-established rules of international law—that direct or deliberate attacks on non-combatants were absolutely prohibited, whether inside or outside the area in which hostilities were taking place.

The note dismissed any plea that the attack was an accident.

"The facts are such as to show, at the best, negligence and complete disregard for the sanctity of civilian life," it said. "The real issue is that Sir Hughe and his party were noncombatants."

The note described as "irrelevant" the foreign diplomatic status of the party and any plea that flags on the automobile were too small.

"There would have been no justification for the attack even had the cars carried no flags at all," it was declared.

The note admitted that the Japanese aircraft "no doubt did not intend to attack His Majesty's Ambassador as such," but it declared the fliers evidently intended to attack non-combatants, and added:

"This suffices in itself to constitute illegality."

"The inexcusable nature of the attack" was emphasized by the fact that Japan had not declared war on China, the note said, adding it was "pertinent to observe in this particular case that the Ambassador was traveling in a locality where there were no Chinese troops of any actual hostilities in progress."

It said the party drove for an hour toward Shanghai after leaving the scene of the attack before meeting troops.

Attack Is Described

The note started out by recounting how one plane dived from the right side of the Ambassador's car at a right angle to it, firing its machine guns. The second Japanese plane followed up with a bomb attack. The Ambassador was hit by a nickel-steel machine gun bullet, subsequently found imbedded in the car.

The note did not ask compensation for the wounding of Sir Hughe, however. Britain's intimation was that Japan and China would be held responsible for damage to British lives and property, and it was understood that this was felt sufficient to cover the compensation angle.

Informed sources said one of the chief objects of the stern protest was to draw world attention to the "iniquity" of failure to distinguish between combatants and non-combatants.

No time limit was set for Japan to answer the note.

R. G. Howe, former Counsellor of the British Embassy at Nanking, left Southampton on the flying boat Challenger on the first stage of his journey to Shanghai to take charge of embassy affairs. Mr. Howe was due to stop in Hong Kong and then proceed by warship or plane to Shanghai.

The British destroyer Delight left Hong Kong for Foochow today but the Admiralty said there was no particular significance attached to the movement.

Model Housing Start Near at Atlantic City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 30—A model housing project for white tenants, to cost more than $1,000,000 and be operated on the limited dividend corporation plan, is nearly ready to be started in the Chelsea section here.

The Atlantic County Building Trades Council and the Provident Housing Corporation have been working on the proposal since 1933, but it was sidetracked when the Public Works Administration built a similar development for Negroes on the north side. The sponsors went ahead quietly, however, purchased a site, adopted and enlisted capital.

About $220,000 is being raised here but the sponsors expect to get $850,000 additional as a mortgage loan, guaranteed by the Federal Housing Administration. The tract is in the old Chelsea freight yards between Montpelier and Hartford, Fairbount and Winchester avenues.

Blueprints call for four groups of buildings containing three, four and five-room apartments, totaling 990 rooms and with garages.

The rental planned is approximately $10 a month a room, including heat, light, gas and other utilities.

Gem Ring Sentenced

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (AP)—Twenty men and five women, described by Prosecutor Charles T. Murphy as members of two international diamond smuggling rings, received sentences ranging from 30 days to 15 months and were fined an aggregate of $40,000 in federal court recently. The defendants were alleged by the Government to have been responsible for the importation of more than $13,000,000 worth of unset diamonds during the last 15 years.

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Two Men Blamed For Disturbance On Bahama Island

NASSAU, Bahamas, Aug. 30 (AP)—"Two men named du Valier" were blamed for the recent disturbance on Great Inagua Island in a report to the Government here by Commissioner Dudley Arthur Fields.

The commissioner said the populace did not participate in the Aug. 19 incident, in which an employee of the Erickson Salt Works was slain and the government radio station was disabled. Previously word had been received here that natives had stagen an uprising.

Commissioner Fields cabled his report from Santiago, Cuba, where he and 13 others were held without bail on charges of possessing arms. They were arrested when they landed on the coast of Cuba after five days adrift in a disabled motorboat.

Mr. Fields's cable said the party put out from Great Inagua to contact a passing steamer to communicate with Nassau, and when motor trouble developed they were unable to return. He said they did not intend to flee the island.

LONDON, Aug. 30 (AP)—The British Minister to Havana has been instructed to "press for the release" of nine British Subjects arrested in Cuba for illegal possession of arms after they had fled from a native uprising in Great Inagua, an island of the Bahamas.

Information received here led some sources to believe the prisoners might be released by tomorrow.

President Is Near Taft Travel Mark

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt, who travels much and likes it, is still nearly 10,000 miles shy of equalling William Taft's 114,000 mileage "while in office" record. But he has invitations pending which, partially accepted, would carry him far beyond Taft's total.

The late President and Chief Justice, however, chalked up his 114,000 miles in four years, from 1909 to 1913. Mr. Roosevelt is approaching the end of his fifth year in the White House. Before leaving for his Hyde Park, N. Y. home, the President had traveled 104,271 miles by land and water since March 4, 1933. He covered 96,838 miles for an average of almost 25,000 a year. Since Jan. 1 last he has gone 7,433 miles.

'Wonderful' Ride In Taxicab Costs Schoolma'm $115

PITTSFIELD, Ill., Aug. 30 (AP)—Tired but happy, Mrs. Edith Royalty was back home today after a 2300-mile taxi trip to Annapolis, Md. The fare was $115.

"I had a wonderful time," Mrs. Royalty, a Pike County school teacher, said as she stepped from the cab in front of her home here.

George Siefers, president of the company, drove the cab himself because "I've been wanting a vacation all summer."

"Do you mind if I take my wife along?" Mr. Siefers asked his "chief fare" at the start of the trip last Monday.

"Not at all," Mrs. Royalty replied.

So, the Siefers, Mrs. Royalty and her son, Bryce, set out in a new sedan. After stopping at Cleveland, Ohio, Gettysburg, Penna., and Washington, D. C., the party drove to Annapolis where Mrs. Royalty picked up another son, Boyce, a naval academy student. The five then returned to Pittsfield.

Mrs. Royalty said she decided on the taxi jaunt because "I thought this was the safest way."

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CANADA

Mellon Trust May Rival Rockefeller Foundation

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 30 (AP)—Andrew W. Mellon's millions, all to be spent in promotion of mankind's "well doing or well being" will go into a trust whose size may exceed that of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Donald D. Shepard, Mr. Mellon's attorney, said that with the exception of $180,000 to go to personal employees, Mr. Mellon's will directed the remainder go to the A. W. Mellon Educational and Charitable Trust.

This organization was established in 1920 by the thrice Secretary of the Treasury to "properly administer and distribute the considerable funds and properties which I contemplate devoting, from time to time, to public, religious and charitable uses and purposes."

Close associates of the financier said his estate will range between $100,000,000 and $200,000,000 with the likelihood that the latter figure will be nearer correct. John D. Rockefeller gave the Rockefeller Foundation more than $182,000,000 in addition to $130,000,000 which he had placed in an educational board established in 1903.

The trust already has received more than $30,000,000 in securities and paintings. The paintings, valued by art experts at about $50,000,000 have been given to the Government for a national art museum, which the trust also is building at a cost of more than $9,000,000.

Mr. Shepard said Mr. Mellon explained in his will that no bequests were made to his children, Paul and Ailsa (Mrs. David K.-E. Bruce) because they had been adequately provided for during his lifetime.

Mr. Mellon is known to have given them or a holding company in which they own all of the common stock, securities whose value now would exceed $300,000,000.

In addition, Mr. Shepard said, Mr. Mellon's gifts for educational and charitable work during the past seven years has "considerably exceeded $70,000,000."

This sum would include approximately $10,000,000 which he gave to the Mellon Institute, a scientific research organization. Mr. Mellon's last trip to his native city of Pittsburgh and his last public speech was made recently at the dedication of the institute's building.

The question of the taxability of the Mellon estate by the Federal Government will undergo further scrutiny by Bureau of Internal Revenue experts. Treasury officials at Washington said the estate would be tax exempt if it went to charity, but that it was customary to examine philanthropic bequests with "extreme care" before granting exemptions.

The bureau has ruled in effect that donations to the Mellon trust are not exempt from taxes— a ruling made in connection with Mr. Mellon's 1931 income which the financier appealed and is now under consideration by the Tax Appeal Board.

A recently enacted state law makes the gift subject to a 10 per cent tax. The federal inheritance tax would be much higher. Washington experts said normal federal and state inheritance taxes together would amount to $67,000,000 if the estate were $100,000,000.

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Year's Film Cost Of 'Westerns' Set At $30,000,000

Scene in Hollywood

Hollywood, Calif.

Approximately $30,000,000 will be spent this year in Hollywood on some 500 western pictures of various degrees of excellence in regard to actors, horses and locations, but having, all in all, just about the same plot.

Once known as "bone and sinew" of the industry, "the western" continues in popularity in the neighborhood and small town theaters, justifying the amounts spent on it, although it seldom is seen in the larger theaters of the cosmopolitan centers. Children usually comprise the greater part of the audience for these rootin', tootin', shootin' types of film, which are therefore apt to stress the virtues and condemn the villainies of human action more than the usual film does.

More adult audiences, accustomed to greater subtleties of plot, profess superiority to the western film, and are wont to hiss the villain, cheer the hero and otherwise express their familiarity with the material. What sophisticated audiences do not always know is that they are often served the same fare in a more elaborate dish and remain respectfully silent when viewing it.

Such pictures as "The Plainsman," "Lives of a Bengal Lancer," "The Texas Rangers"—are all made from formula western plot material and often with casts which would be almost interchangeable. These are the "super" westerns, and are made regularly by every major studio. Paramount with "Wells Fargo" in production, and M. G. M. with "The Bad Man of Brimstone" about to go before the cameras, are two studios which are seldom without a picture of this type in the making.

This of course makes Hollywood itself more respectful in its attitude toward the western, recognizing in it the basic material from which most of its more pretentious suff is manufactured. Few are the players or technical workers of the studios who have not at one time or another worked in a western, and a cursory list of players who have graduated after a long apprenticeship in them would include Gary Cooper, Randolph Scott, Richard Dix, Richard Arlen, William Powell, Cary Grant, Janet Gaynor, Carole Lombard, Sally Eilers, Wallace Beery, Clark Gable and others as well-known, while the list of directors who have made the advance from westerns to the more costly film fare is likewise impressive.

Most westerns are distinguished for striking photography of natural settings, stills and cuts from their productions often winning camera prizes in newspaper and magazine contests. Not even bad acting, stereotyped plot and the ever-present "chase" hide these handsome backgrounds. Choice location spots for this type of film include the deserts and Grand Canyon of Arizona, the Big Bear, Lone Pine and Kernville country of California. In the case of superwesterns of the type of "The Barrier," "Come and Get It" and "Trail of the Lonesome Pine" companies go even farther afield into Oregon, Washington and Alaska. This may account in some measure for continued popularity of these films.

Some 600 professional cowboys, who comprise the riders from which casts for these pictures are drawn, are banded in an association known as the Riding Actors Association. Many of them have their own mounts, but many others do not, and a permanent stock company of some 800 horses is maintained in the Kernville, Lone Pine and Hollywood areas. Ordinary riders are paid $11.25 a day, and average about $1500 a year, according to the figures of the association. Stunt men receive from $100 to $250 for each stunt in addition to the regular daily wage of the riders.

Not counting the salaries of the western stars, which are sometimes very large—Tom Mix and Ken Maynard and Hoot Gibson were among the highest earners in Hollywood—more than a million dollars is spent each year in salaries to these riders alone, and the rates paid for the rental of horses add some $250,000 to that figure.

Approximately 2,000,000 rounds of ammunition are fired at the cowboys, Indians, outlaws and soldiers whose role it is perennially to "bite the dust."

Authors vs. Writers

All Hollywood is remaining safely within reach of its collective dictionary as a battle of its intellectual giants in the local press throws off such ear-filling words as "autonomy" and "pernicious syncretism." The contest is being waged between Rupert Hughes, author, and Marc Connelly, president of the Authors League of America and author of "Green Pastures." It is ostensibly over Mr. Hughes' refusal to resign either from the Screen Playwrights, an organization of motion picture writers professing to represent the writing branch of the industry in its dealings with the producers, or the Screen Writers Guild of the Authors League, a much larger group presenting identical claims.

The two groups have so far been opposed. The Screen Writers Guild members hold that the Screen Playwrights are a company union. The Screen Playwrights, and among them Mr. Hughes, contend that the Screen Writers Guild is dominated by a group of avowed communists, among them Mr. Connelly. The argument has wandered somewhat afield, and is taking in discussions of "what is democracy," "what is Americanism" and a host of other problems.

Meantime, no one can deny that the letters of the two chief contestants, appearing in the press, are couched in forthright, pithy, readable English, and, if they are able to confine themselves to the problem in hand, may serve to help clarify issues which, to the lay members of the film colony, seem to be involved in a great many smoke screens that have little or nothing to do with the making of motion pictures. A helpful sign is that both sides reiterate their loyalty to the producers, who should feel gratified.

Super-Publicity

Hollywood does not abandon its deep-rooted conviction that whatever is done in the film city is done for a reason. A local press representative has been able to amuse his listeners, at least, with some rather coincidental happenings in the career of a well-known producer.

First, a national magazine of wide circulation specializing in illustrations sent a man to photograph the producer in a round of his daily tasks. The series was to be known as "A Day in the Life of a Hollywood Producer." Something happened, and this particular series fell through.

Another prominent producer still thought it was a good enough idea to bear fruit, and the national magazine substituted him for the former subject. Shortly after this, a series of magazine articles began appearing in one of the largest fiction magazines about the life and sayings of the original producer.

The motion picture press, a little startled to find this particular producer of such wide national interest, took the cue, and his virtues, and his undoubtedly admirable pictures, were extolled in practically every periodical in the country in which news about motion picture people could be printed.

The announcement, recently, that this particular producer has taken an option on the holdings of one of the largest motion picture companies, and is trying to raise money both in New York and London with which to take up that option, has made some of the press correspondents in the film city wonder if they weren't used as part of a gigantic publicity scheme in which the producer stepped outside the ordinary channels and made a bid for stakes higher than could otherwise have been expected. The correspondents are promising themselves to be a little more careful in the future.

Frank Daugherty

New Fall Styles Turn to Demand Of Infant Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 30—Youngsters, even down to the three-month age level, are receiving the attention of stylists this season in the new blankets and quilts, dresses and socks, it was revealed at the Style Clinics at the Merchandise Mart during the August trade shows here. Fashions at one show were demonstrated on living models from the age of three months to 14 years.

A soft, downy handmade blanket has one rounded corner lined with ribbon which may be used as a hood for the infant. With the blanket comes a matching woolly dog of the same yarn. The baby also has a new bottle holder. Father no longer has to run around in the middle of the night searching for the baby's bottle. The holder is constructed with rubber and weighted down with rice or wheat to retain the heat.

The brother-and-sister suits which have been so popular now for the last few years, have been extended to mother as well. Plaid suits for brother, sister, and mother were shown. Styles remain simple, with tiny round collars and cuffs, pearl buttons, piping, or scalloping details.

Young boys will wear more visor caps this fall, it is predicted. Corduroy, flannel and cotton knit suits in gay colors with matching jackets and caps are expected to be very popular.

For young girls, either the princess or the reefer styles in coats are being made for the fall. Many little girls will be seen in interesting plaids.

Microphones Lead To Indictments Of Nine Colorado Men

DENVER, Aug. 30 (AP)—A special grand jury indicted nine men, including four Colorado legislators and Walter Lear, former secretary to Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D.) of Colorado Saturday.

The four legislators were charged with violating their oaths and with bribery in connection with activities in the recent Assembly.

Sixteen indictments were against Donald B. Clifford, secretary of the State Board of Medical Examiners, charging he offered bribes to the legislators in connection with the defeat of a state wholesale liquor monopoly bill.

Mr. Lear, who served Senator Johnson as secretary when the Senator was Governor, and three others were indicted in the secret installation of microphones in the private offices of Governor Teller Ammons and the apartment of Frederick E. Dickerson, Denver Democratic leader. The three others are Erl H. Ellis, Denver attorney; Walden E. Sweet, Denver (Post) newspaper reporter, and Jack H. Gilmore, private investigator.

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Clifton L. King

Anne Nagel and Dick Foran

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Germans Demand Right to Pursue Nazi Ideal Abroad

STUTTGART, Germany, Aug. 30 (AP)—National Socialist leaders demanded that Germans abroad be permitted to "live their own lives according to standards current in the fatherland."

The National Socialist spokesmen opening the Germans Abroad congress here, emphatically denied the party was creating spy cells abroad with subversive objects in view.

Foreign Minister Baron Konstantin Von Neurath; Rudolph Hess, minister without portfolio; and Ernst Bohle, head of the Germans Abroad organization, were speakers.

Germans abroad, they said, are not entrusted with conquering any foreign land and female household servants are not given spy courses before leaving Germany.

Cool Reception Abroad

The speeches were marked by concern over the cool reception in some foreign countries to National Socialist organizing activities. (Britain recently forced three German journalists to return home, and a London newspaper asserted the three had been active in organization work in London.)

Herr Bohle voiced the plea to let Germans "live their own lives" and continued: "German businessmen abroad work not alone for themselves but in the concept of the new Germany, in the first place for the nation."

Germany is unable to understand, he said, why criticism is raised abroad when National Socialists display their faith in Reichsführer Adolf Hitler, but that when Englishmen express loyalty to their King it is accepted as natural.

"Hitler," said Herr Bohle, "united Germans abroad and showed them they belonged also to Germany and had duties toward Germany."

Early Settlement Seen

Baron von Neurath expressed hope that "difficulties which have arisen abroad over this matter will soon be settled, without leaving a trace."

Herr Hess reassured delegate that "reports of a coming crash of Nazis, of barbarism in Germany and of our warlike intentions are all lies."

He added that "since Almeria (Spanish port bombed by German warships to avenge a Spanish attack against the battleships Deutschland) the world knows it has a new Germany before it. The world has taken notice that never again will we permit ourselves to be treated as outcasts."

Light Plane Claims New Sustained Flight Record

JACKSON, Mich., Aug. 30 (AP)—Elmer Westerlund and Darrell Root, seeking to establish a record for sustained flight in a low-powered airplane, landed at Reynolds Field last night after 29 hours five minutes and five seconds aloft.

They claimed an official light airplane record. Previously two Detroit fliers stayed up 25 hours, 22 minutes.

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R & R Boned Chicken (6 oz. tin)
3 tablespoons butter — 1 small onion
18 large mushrooms

Wash and stem the mushrooms. Brown in butter. Set mushroom caps aside to cool. Add stems to chicken and onion. Chop very fine, moisten with cream. Fill mushroom caps, rounding well over the top. Cover with buttered crumbs. Bake 15 minutes in hot oven. Serves 6.

SERVE IT PLAIN
SERVE IT FANCY
SERVE IT HOT · SERVE IT COLD

Christian Ideals Found Guide To Industrial Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 30—The need for organization of labor unions on as wide a scale as obtains in industry and for "the social ideals of Christianity" in the relations between employers and employees is stressed in the Labor Sunday message of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, made public here today.

The message, which is to be read in churches on Sunday, Sept. 5, calls for the adherents of all denominations to put aside the "bias of class" and "fear of the very social changes which they should welcome because of the ethical demands of the Christian faith," thus opening the door for a realization that "the . . . dignity of the common men . . . leads to the organization of workers in order that they may have a recognized voice in determining the conditions under which they live and work."

The council praises the "industrial statesmanship" of the United States Steel Corporation, which it does not mention by name, in reaching an agreement with workers without a strike, holding that this demonstrates it is possible for organized employers and organized employees to maintain harmonious relations and to adjust differences through joint conciliation without recourse to strikes or lockouts during terms of the contracts.

"For these reasons," it says, "the executive committee of the council is convinced that thoughtful Christians will welcome the contemporary gains in status and economic welfare on the part of labor as in line with the social ideals of Christianity."

Meanwhile, it says, only a minority of American workers are organized and wages in many industries, both urban and agricultural, are "grossly inadequate for a decent standard of living for American families," and "millions still can find no work."

The message, made public by Dr. Edgar DeWitte Jones, calls for carrying out the principles of collective bargaining, "without intimidation on the part of employers, without invasion by labor of the rights of others through resort to coercion or violence and with a high sense of responsibility on the part of both labor and employers for the keeping of agreements." This, it declares, also means the police shall function in industrial disputes only as the "impartial protectors of legal rights."

"A balance between agriculture and industry must be attained," the message says. "Prices to consumers must be taken into account. Labor and consumers in many countries have been quick to grasp the advantage of consumers' co-operation as a vital part of the movement toward a better day. Comprehensive collaboration of all groups is urgently needed. Employers, labor, consumers and the Government must work together to provide for the economic needs of all the people. We must create also such co-operative relations among the nations and such access to raw materials for all as shall promote international peace."

The message ends with the declaration that religion will always be indispensable for the individual and as a social cement to hold any society together in the bonds of peace.

Virginia G. O. P. Nominates

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 30 (AP)—J. Powell Royall of Tazewell has been nominated for Governor by the state Republican convention.

Flood and Dust Control Bills Signed; Pile Fast Dwindling

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt tackled a fast-dwindling stack of bills for post-adjournment action today after having signed into law measures to harness the vast Ohio valley against future floods and the arid West against dust storms and drought.

He still was studying the important wages, stabilization and low-cost housing proposals, although several days remain for him to act. Disposition of one or the other was anticipated shortly.

Once he finishes the tedious task left him by Congress he will prepare for a few days of fishing off Rhode Island and possibly look in on some of the sailboat races on Long Island Sound.

The President approved the 1937 flood control bill with its Ohio Valley authorizations saturday, but announcement was withheld until yesterday.

The bill authorizes $34,177,000 for new projects and surveys. A total of $26,977,000 would be used for flood walls around populous centers in the Ohio Valley, where swollen streams in the last two years have wrought much damage. Another $9,600,000 would go for control works at Memphis.

The state-aid "dust bowl" measure winning his approval authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to "formulate and keep current" a program of projects for construction and maintenance of ponds, reservoirs, wells, check dams and pumping installations in dry areas where it would promote "proper utilization" of lands.

The Secretary could sell or lease, with or without money consideration, such water storage facilities and furnish financial assistance to individuals and agencies for their development.

In the co-operative venture he could require enrollment of state and local laws conforming to federal ideas, as well as contributions in money, services and materials in any operations conferring benefits.

The two bills were among 11 the President signed. He also vetoed two others, bringing his total rejections for the session to 26 and the aggregate for his entire administration to 247.

One bill vetoed would have appropriated $200,000 for division among four veterans' organizations to be used in aiding needy veterans and their dependents.

"I find myself unable to agree," the President said, "with the present proposal to provide, out of the general fund of the Treasury, for the donation to private agencies of funds to which they have no claim, and to the expenditure of which the usual governmental safeguards would not apply."

Church Challenged To Reassert Power

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 30 (AP)—Bishop Arthur J. Moore, of the Methodist Church South, told 10,000 persons attending the sixty-eighth annual camp meeting at Ocean Grove Auditorium yesterday that the church, "if courageous, could lead the world out of its present state of chaos."

Speaking on "the work of the church in a world of revolution," Bishop Moore said that the first step would be for the church to "recover some of its past ability and authority."

Dr. Robert G. Lee of Memphis, Tenn., said that the "greed for money by people in the world today is greater than that of Judas." Today's greed, he said, was for political prestige, social advancement and money.

Wesleyan College Will Remain Open

MACON, Ga., Aug. 30 (AP)—Wesleyan College officials have announced the century-old Methodist school for women threatened with foreclosure recently will continue in operation.

"Definite arrangements have been perfected," said an official statement, "for continuance of Wesleyan College on the same high plane and under the same management as heretofore."

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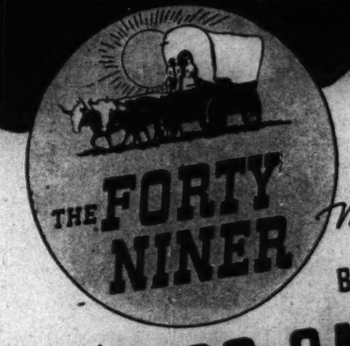
More R. P. news on page 8



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Delegates Set Method For Electing President

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution.

Although the general structure of government had now been practically complete for some time in the draft of the new Constitution, there remained one element of the structure with which almost no one was satisfied. This was the manner of electing the Executive or President. Yet soon after the slave trade compromise there began to be headway even on a solution of this puzzle. Today: Delegates agree on method of choosing Chief Executive.

Tomorrow: Convention disapproves Executive Council to ratify Presidential appointments.

By Tully Netticton
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia,
September 6, 1787.

"I do not agree with those persons who say they will vote against the report because they cannot get all parts of it to please them. I will take any system which promises to save America from the dangers with which she is threatened."

This ringing declaration by Alexander Hamilton today coincided with a final decision on the Constitutional Convention's most complex and puzzling problem, the method of choosing the Chief Executive. With only slight alterations the gathering accepted the compromise proposal reported on Tuesday by a "grand committee" of which Judge Brearly was chairman.

The two principal changes were adopted apparently on the spur of the moment and with almost no debate.

The first was a motion that balloting for electors shall be held "on the same day throughout the United States." This amendment was put to vote as soon as it was made, and passed, eight to three.

The second was an ingenious substitution of the House of Representatives in place of the Senate to make the election if there is no majority among the votes of the electors, but with the proviso that in this instance the members of the House shall vote by states, each state having one vote, instead of voting individually.

This arrangement developed indirectly out of a revival of a proposal defeated yesterday. This was that in absence of a majority the election be made by the whole Legislature, in order to relieve the President, especially a reElected one, of particular dependence on the Senate. Mr. Sherman remarked that in this event the Legislature ought to vote by states in deference to the small states since the large state would have so much advantage in nominating the five candidates. Later Mr. Williamson supported the idea and the delegate from Connecticut revised his suggestion to apply to the House of Representatives alone.

Colonel Mason, who has been sharply critical of the whole plan, said he liked this mode best "as lessening the aristocratic influence of the Senate." And with only this discussion the motion was passed, Delaware alone dissenting.

Four-Year Term Set

Mr. Spaight and Mr. Williamson of North Carolina wished a longer term than the four years, proposing first seven, then six, and desired also to have electors meet at the seat of the General Government to vote, but they obtained no support on these propositions. The four-year term was approved by the vote of 10 states, and the provision for electors by the vote of nine.

On a subsequent motion it was provided that members from two-thirds of the states must be present in balloting for President. Another amendment disbars office holders or members of the Legislature from acting as electors.

The change to the House of Representatives seemed generally liked as lessening the influence of the Senate, especially in view of the fact that the Senate already has a control over the President's appointments and a considerable check on his treaty-making power. Mr. Wilson objected that under the previous arrangement the Senators would have had in fact the appointment of the President, the trial of an impeachment against him and the control of his appointments even to the judiciary, thus combining in themselves legislative, executive and judicial powers.

"The President," he said at that stage, "will not be the man of the people as he ought to be, but the minion of the Senate."

Hamilton Dissatisfied

Mr. Hamilton expressed dissatisfaction with the scheme of government in general which has been devised, it being known that he desires something, in his phrase, more "high toned." But he announced he meant to support it as better than nothing. He reviewed objections to the first plan of election of the Executive by the Legislature, as making the President "a monster" elected for seven years and tempted either to fatten himself for that period or to try to subvert the Government so as to perpetuate himself. The objection to the committee's alternative seemed to center in the aggrandizement of the Senate, and he proposed as the remedy for that to take the high candidate from the electors whether by a majority or not.

The plan ultimately devised seems to have overcome most of the difficulties raised, unless some unforeseen use of it should arise, and it ranks as a compromise equal in importance to that by which the chasm between small states and large over representation was bridged. Where that involved perhaps more heat and came more quickly to a head, this involved a greater multiplicity of conflicting factors and feelings and has perplexed the convention almost from the very beginning until today.

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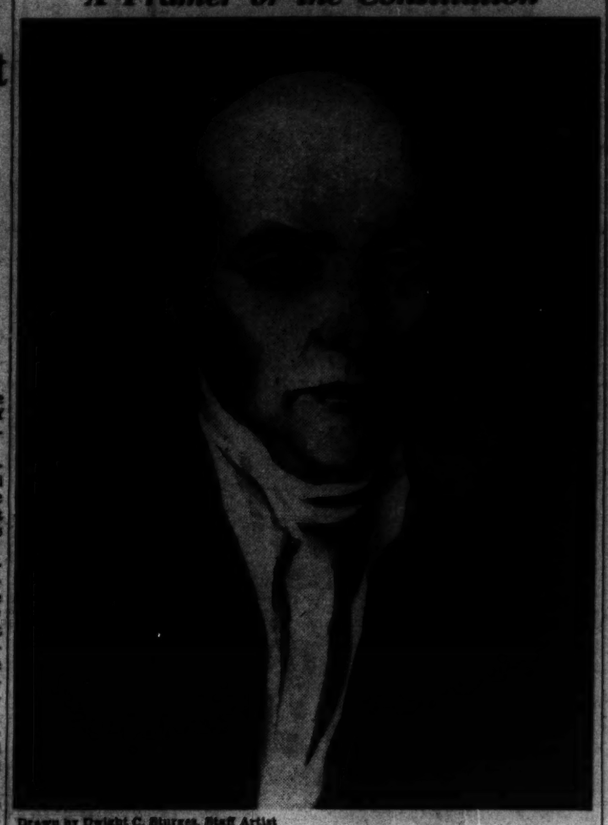

Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges, Staff Artist

John Blair

The Son of a Former Governor of Virginia, Blair Entered the House of Burgesses in 1778, Representing William and Mary College. He Was a Member of the State Constitutional Convention and Later a Member of the Privy Council. He Became Chief Justice of the General Court of the State and a Judge of the First Court of Appeals of Virginia. After Serving in the Constitutional Convention, Blair Was Appointed in 1789 by President Washington as a Justice of the United States Supreme Court

Drivers Arrested In 'Antique' Cars Face Camden Fines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMDEN, N. J.—Holding that any person who drives a 10-year-old automobile is "at least guilty of negligence," Police Judge Gene R. Mariano has announced that he will fine everyone arrested by the police on such a charge.

Judge Mariano was moved to exclaim against drivers of "antiques," as he termed them, when a motorist involved in a three-car crash was brought before him. The drivers of the other two cars, comparatively new automobiles, testified that the driver of the 1927 vehicle was unable to turn out in time and as a result all three cars came together.

Fining the driver of the 10-year-old model $5 after finding him guilty of "careless driving," and releasing the other two motorists, Judge Mariano said that "anybody who ventures out on the road these days in a 10-year-old car is at least guilty of negligence."

"There are two hazards on the road today, irrespective of the drunken driver," continued the judge, whose stand on drunken driving has been commended by police and other authorities throughout New Jersey.

"The first and major menace is the speeder—the driver to whom every road is a race track. The other menace, almost as bad in these days of crowded highways, is the tortoise-like driver — the motorist who creeps along the road in an ancient battered car—totally unprepared for the many emergencies he must face in crowded traffic.

"There are two classes of people driving 10-year-old cars on our streets today. The first is the man who bought the car years ago and who is economically unable to purchase a more modern car. The other class is usually comprised of youths who pick up a piece of junk for $15 or $20.

"These 'slow-poke' cars are a menace in more ways than one and should be taken off the streets. My experience has been that drivers of these ancient vehicles are usually unable to pay their fine when arrested for one cause or another. How, then, can they spend any money to put their cars in at least fair condition?

"I would like to see every car that reaches the 10-year age junked. That at least would be one step toward highway safety."

Several weeks ago, Judge Mariano announced that he would no longer allow the drunken drivers brought before him the privilege of paying the $200 fine, as provided by New Jersey law, but would jail them for 30 days.

Kansas Leader in Wheat

Kansas, largest wheat producer in the United States, uses more wheat for seed each year than is harvested in 28 other states.

Pension Groups Form League For Federal Age Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 30—Formation of the Social Security Improvement League, an old-age pension movement, today succeeded the three day convention of the National Annuity League, which closed here Aug. 28. The purpose of the organization is to solidify all groups in the United tSates in a united front to secure enactment of federal legislation provding for an old-age pension.

Glenn W. Simpson of Rochester, N. Y., head of the United States Federated Pension Groups, under whose auspices the convention was held here, was elected president by unanimous vote of the delegates.

One hundred forty-seven units of the federation from 10 states adopted through their delegates, a resolution setting forth the objectives of the Social Security Improvement League. These were:

1—To unite all pension groups in a national organization.

2—To amend the present Security Act.

Amendments were explained by Mr. Simpson, who said:

"The group hopes to secure an old-age pension for all qualified American citizens over 60, large enough to enable them to have a decent standard of living, possibly $100 a month. A tax, yet to be devised, upon the people according to their ability to pay, will raise the funds necessary to pay for the pension."

A board of five governors was elected to work out the details of the new movement.

In a speech accepting the presidency of the organization, Mr. Simpson warned of the danger of dissension, and outlined briefly the objectives of the S. S. I. L.

"Dissension in earlier pension movements led to their downfall," he said. "For a time these movements flourished and seemed destined to ultimate success. Then division broke in their ranks and they failed. We must remember that we now have a perfected organization. But to keep it perfect we must have harmony within our ranks. If not, how can we expect other groups to unite with us?

"And we must remember that our purpose is to cement all pension groups together. Without united action, we cannot hope to secure a nalast election, and old age pension

Almost every school of thought in the pension movement was aired during the open meetings and business sessions the first two days of the convention. This city was selected for this year's convention as a compliment to the progress made in Colorado for an old age pension plan. Colorado's $45 a month old age pension plan goes into effect Sept. 1.

The 10 states represented in the Social Security Improvement League are New Jersey, New York, Illinois, Missouri, California, Minnesota, Washington, Oregon, Nebraska and Colorado.

The convention closed after a meeting at which Ray Sauter, Republican senatorial candidate at the tional old age pension plan." advocate, was the principal speaker.

Business Average Lags

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Business activity here recovered substantially during July, but it still remains "well below the average attained during the third quarter of 1936," the National Industrial Conference Board says in its monthly summary. Progress is reported for non-residential and public utility construction during July.

U.S. to Require Fireproofing Of Subsidized Ships

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP)—All new merchant ships built with government subsidies will be "fireproof and foolproof" as far as modern safety standards can make them, Chairman Joseph P. Kennedy of the Maritime Commission said today. He announced a list of regulations with which shipowners must comply if they wish subsidies for the construction of new vessels for the foreign and domestic trade.

The first requirement is that the ships be built to conform to safety standards established by the Senate Safety-at-Sea Committee, which investigated the Morro Castle and Mohawk disasters. Other requirements:

Each craft must qualify for the certificates issued by the American Bureau of Shipping, obtaining highest ratings in all particulars.

It must have fuel and water facilities sufficient to insure cruising radius of 6000 miles at load draft and at sustained sea speed unless it can be shown that such a requirement is a handicap; its deck must be "stiffened" so that such guns as the Navy may specify can be mounted if occasion arises.

It must have satisfactory quarters for the crew, conforming with standards now being developed.

Under the Merchant Marine Act, the commission may subsidize the construction of vessels for the foreign trade by paying the difference between domestic and foreign costs.

The shipbuilding industry, virtually dormant for 15 years, is booming now from the construction programs of the Navy and Maritime Commission.

The Navy has 75 fighting ships under construction. Their aggregate cost is estimated at $559,645,000. The Maritime Commission, created in 1936 to revive the American Merchant Marine, has projected plans for the expenditure of $520,000,000 to create a commercial fleet of at least 250 fast ships.

'Largest' Fraternity Elects Boston Man National President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 28—Charles F. Collins of Boston was elected president of Sigma Alpha Epsilon, said to be the world's largest college fraternity, at its bi-annual three-day convention held here at the Edgewater Beach Hotel. Mr. Collins, who will serve a two-year term, holds degrees from Boston and Harvard Universities, and was formerly New England district head and national vice-president of the fraternity. This is the first time, according to officials, that a New Englander has been elected president of the 81-year-old organization. The convention ended today.

President Vetoes State Names For Drives in Capital

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt agreed that Ohio, Missouri, Oklahoma and Maine were entitled to have Washington streets named for them, but he refused to sign a resolution so designating four drives in the capital mall.

Representative Dudley H. White (R.) of Ohio, introduced the resolution over the objections of the District of Columbia Park Commission, which had named the drives for early presidents—Washington, Jefferson, Adams and Madison.

To change the names, the President said in his veto message, "would result in a complete change in the policy established by Thomas Jefferson when the city was laid out by L'Enfant.

"Jefferson named diagonal avenues after the 13 original states and the rectangular streets were lettered and numbered. Moreover, mall drives are in no sense city streets, but are park roads, none of which has ever been given state names."

The President suggested that Reno road be renamed Maine avenue.

Canadian Cities to See Huge British Flying Boat

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., Aug. 30 (AP)—The Imperial (British) Airways flying boat Cambria landed here at 4:03 p. m. (E. S. T.) yesterday, completing a second survey flight across the Atlantic. Officials said a return trip via Newfoundland would be started Thursday. Prior to hopping off for Botwood, Newfoundland, for England the Cambria will make a four or five day tour of Canadian cities, starting Friday from Montreal and including Hamilton, Windsor, Ottawa, and Toronto.

Boom In Luggage Sales

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 — Increased travel by Americans and better business conditions are expected to make 1937 luggage sales the best in many years, H. G. Kates, president of the Luggage and Leather Goods Manufacturers' Association, announced in connection with the association's trade show here. Business in luggage is expected to improve 15 per cent over last year, but prices will be slightly higher, he added. Goods exhibited by 200 manufacturers at the show stressed light-weight luggage and new coverings.

Bethlehem Steel Must Face Investigation by Labor Board

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Washington: The National Labor Relations Board speeded preparations today for what it indicated would be an extensive investigation of Bethlehem Steel Corporation's policies toward its 16,000 production employees. The board issued a complaint Saturday night charging Bethlehem, the world's largest independent steel producer, with violating the Wagner Act.

Board attorneys prepared summonses for a lengthy list of witnesses to support a complaint that the corporation dominates an organization known as the "Plan of Employee Representation." The Wagner Act outlaws "company unions." The hearing on the complaint was set for Sept. 8 at Franklinboro, Penna., near the corporation's Cambria plant at Johnstown.

The complaint charges the corporation tried to break up the strike with the use of armed forces and the fostering of a "back-to-work" movement.

Harrisburg, Penna.: The Committee for Industrial Organization summoned labor today to a statewide meeting Friday at Hershey to weld the John L. Lewis organization and the American Federation of Labor into a solid front against company unions.

John Loy, field worker for the C. I. O., said yesterday John Phillips, president of the State Federation of Labor, accepted an invitation to preside at the meeting in the Little Theater, built by Milton S. Hershey as a community house for the model industrial town.

New Cumberland, W. Va.: The National Labor Relations Board hearing against the Weirton Steel Company today heard three arguments in support of the company employee representation plan. C. D. Beagle, mill worker and part-time minister, returned to the witness stand after previously surprising the labor board attorneys by defending the representation plan which has been attacked by the S. W. O. C. as hostile to union workers. He asserted that:

Employee grievances have been settled amicably under the plan.

Workers have an opportunity for promotion according to ability rather than seniority.

And the plan has created and sponsored athletic activities at Weirton, W. Va., including interdepartmental recreation.

The witness concluded: "After joining the Amalgamated (Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers) and paying dues, I lost three weeks' work in a strike I didn't vote for, didn't know why it was called or when it was to be called."

Mr. Beagle replied "Absolutely not," when John W. Porter, attorney for the board, asked him if he considered the company dominated the plan.

Detroit: James Briggs filed suit for $85,000 against the United Automobile Workers of America today, charging that fear of violence from union members drove his son, Robert, to suicide.

Robert Briggs, 22, was described by his father as an unwilling participant in a 10-day sit-down strike at the Bohn Aluminum & Brass Corporation plant, which ended Jan. 6.

Clayton D. W. Bordner, the attorney who filed the suit in Circuit Court, said that other strikers threatened to beat Briggs and throw him from a window during the strike to speed negotiations for a settlement.

Alabama Democrats Set Date for Primaries

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 29 (AP)—Alabama will choose a successor to United States Senator Dixie Graves, the Governor's wife, on Feb. 8. The state Democratic Executive Committee fixed the date and then yelled down an out-of-order motion to make the February winner the party's nominee for a regular six-year senatorial term beginning in January, 1939.

The committee set Jan. 4 for a first primary and Feb. 8 for a run-off between the two candidates polling the largest vote. A Nov. 1 qualifying deadline was set and a $300 entrance fee levied.

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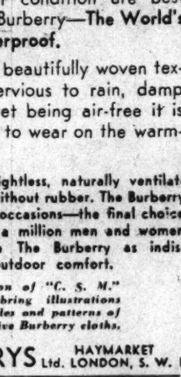

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To Peter's Island

THE patched sails shook themselves, and away from the wharf the *Pelicanus* briskly moved.

"Where you bound?" a shout came. Some idler in the shade of the coconut trees had roused himself to the query.

"To Peters Island!" shouted Cyril in answer, throwing back his black head to let his voice come free.

The response set Captain Norman to growling. "What for has that man got to know other people's pleasure?" he demanded testily. "Tell him to haul in His mouth and let us pass. Peters Island, heh! I'm a mind to go to Salt Bay to cheat him out of the knowledge he thinks he's got."

But then the Captain's natural good humor welled up in him again. He laid his hand on the tiller in quiet strength, nodded an order to the crew, and pursed up his eyelids to appraise the weather.

* * *

CAPTAIN NORMAN is an Anegada man. He learned his seamanship in the reef-torn waters that engird that farthest and loneliest of the Virgin Islands. But this day we sailed tamer brine: between Tortola and the south tier of the British Virgins is a great sea avenue, deep and handsome. Sir Francis Drake sailed it to the siege of Puerto Rico; the gilt carving and gorgeous pennons on his ships must have looked splendid in the sunny channel, with the high green islands ranged on either hand.

The *Pelicanus*, however, was not following Sir Francis' course, but cutting straight across it; a plain blue-gray sloop, humble and toil-worn. The day, too, was a gray one. In a dove's-breast sky the sun shone no brighter than a new pearl button.

Tortola, behind us, soon loomed colorless. Peters Island, and the others ahead, clustered like gray phantoms along the silver line of the horizon. It was a day, in fact, more fit for the sober errands of the old-time island Quakers in their white and gray, than for Sir Francis' naval mischief-making, and his men's gay Elizabethan necklaces and silk cloaks.

* * *

"THEY SAY—" began Captain Norman without even a cough, for he is full of the tales of that part of the world. The phrase was a sign that the course was set: Cyril and Arthur sprawled out at Negro ease on the hatch, and closed their eyes.

"Yes," mused the Captain, while from the sharp-edged reality of the harbor, with its red roofs and glinting palms, we seemed to sail into the shadows of the past. It was a dark nightmare world, in the Captain's stories,—of monstrous fish, slave cargoes, riot, hurricane, and pirates. Desperate ships lurked in secret anchorages, mysterious voices wailed about the ruins of plantation mansions.

Or, for another kind of picture, with a calm light filtering into it through slatted blinds, here was William Thornton in his Tortola study, sketching the plans from which Jefferson was to build the United States Capitol in Washington. The Captain seemed to see the young Quaker plainly at his table; so did I.

"We're a quiet corner of the British Empire," he explained, "but when somebody does do something here, it may be what you call extraordinary. . . . Arthur, go forward, man, and watch now," he added, for we were in Peters Island Bight. "I don't want to be telling the story, ever, of the wreck of the good sloop *Pelicanus*."

* * *

FOUR FAMILIES LIVE on Peters Island, all fishermen. Where two harbors nearly meet they have built their settlement.

In the Bight the bonito-fish run, in Sprat Bay sprats are equally sure. When the islanders are not out to catch one or the other, they mend their long gray nets, dig a little in the gardens which break the sage slopes of the hills, or sit on the thresholds of their low thatched cabins with feet planted on the earth.

So we found them that day, when a net-mender, clothed in cobweb rags, rowed us ashore. How can people be so rich in repose?

Over their heads the oleanders, scarcely nodding in the salt breeze, poured down a drowsy scent. Laughter was quiet, smiles slow-coming and genuine; arms hung relaxed, white skirts drooped in simple folds, old hands were folded over old knees.

But when the bonito run, the Peters Islanders must lift their feet from the cool earth under the oleanders, and regroup themselves in practiced readiness on the beach.

It is one of earth's most ancient professions that they follow. Every man, every woman, every child, knows his place and part. When the watcher on the hill cries out the signal, no orders need be given: like a carved frieze come to life all the bodies strain in unison, arms move, steadily hauling the net in against the weight of water and the struggling fish.

Here the fish were! In the shallows, darting about in criss-cross frenzy, they looked to be creatures of living cobalt, but on the sand they shone silver and gray, as if to match the sky and far hills in that misty weather.

About them stood the islanders with dangling arms. The short term of action was over. The women's long white cotton skirts, the men's faded dungarees, flapped in the wind, slowly. On Peters Island the old enchantment of quiet already was settled again.

* * *

ALL THE SAME, the *Pelicanus* was laden with fish. Leaky boats plied back and forth to where she was anchored. Nobody talked much, or raised his voice when he did.

Cyril and Arthur hoisted the jib. Then, when we were clear of the Bight, they hoisted the mainsail, and the sloop tilted and began to hurry. But the germ of dreams had got in us all, and the placid colorlessness of the wide island channel. Peters Island slowly sank astern, Tortola rose higher and higher ahead, like two parts of a shadow world coming to balance on a pair of scales. No one spoke.

Suddenly the low-hanging sun's eye met a rift in the dove's-wing clouds. Up the mountain flanks ahead, like a flash of green fire, the curve of the forests caught that level beam, and revived to tropic life.

"I'll blow, sir!" cried Cyril jumping up and seizing the conch-shell horn.

Forward he ran, and leaning over the bows, sounded the resonant hooting tattoo which means: "Fresh fish coming in!" And sure enough, when we docked, the wharf was swarming with buyers.

"Back from Peters Island?" asked a pert, not-unfamiliar voice.

"You axing me?" said Cyril, pretending to look sour. "Cap'n Norman say he begs you haul in your mouth and let us pass." But then he saw the look of horror in the Captain's kind eyes, and fell down laughing among the ropes and the crumpled sails.

GLANVILLE SMITH

Invasion of the Placid English Scene

THE park stretched about me on every side,—acres and acres of it. Not a park as the term is understood in cities, with railings, and flower-beds, and neat gravelled walks, and murmuring eddies of townsfolk; but the private demesne of a country house. It was a wide valley of sun-yellowed grass, cut through by the green, cropped turf of rides; and dotted by single trees, stalwart pickets of elm and oak, thrown out from the main body that was ranged thickly about the flanks and rear of the house. The house was facing me, on a slight rise: tall, spindly chimneys, a cluster of gables, and spreading wings gave it a comfortable dignity, and the evening sun had brought a faint and tranquil flush to its weather-worn bricks. It was old, and beautiful, and at peace.

This, I reflected, was the English scene in its perfection. This, even more than the villages, the farms, and the cities, was typical of the national character, of its endurance, its placid—and even as the word "placid" occurred to me, I knew that I was wrong, that the scene was not placid. There was something disquieting it. There was something that had made me think of these trees as the outposts of an army protecting the house; something odd and threatening in the landscape. I glanced quickly down the valley, to the left of the house, and saw the pines. I suppose I had seen them before, without realizing it. They stood on a high knoll, dominating the park. With bare trunks, and somnolic bluish against the pale sky, they had a savage look, like naked warriors, with barbaric headdresses, and wild menacing strike. Not another of their kind could I see; but that alien band shattered the idyllic calm of the valley. In that "brotherhood of venerable trees" they were pariahs, lowering like banditti on the horizon.

Nevertheless, I wondered, as I turned away, whether they, too, were not symbols appropriate to the scene—symbols of those fierce northern raiders, the "winged-hats" of Kipling, who came to plunder and remained to add their strain to the English heritage.

E. F.-B.

Photograph by the Maynard Workshop, Waban, Massachusetts. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ON SINGING BEACH, MANCHESTER-BY-THE-SEA

IN ALL the year, August is the month of long sunny afternoons by the sea. The white sand, dazzling in the strong sunshine, warm and soft to small bare feet, has endless absorbing possibilities, both for treasure of shell and pebble, of strange trailing bits of sea plant, and for trenching and building. The sweet, salty air is fresh and buoyant from blowing over miles of Atlantic, that ocean whose impressiveness was so ably and surprisingly indicated by a certain comic public character when he remarked, on his first crossing: "That's a lot of water, and don't forget what you're looking at is only the top."

But the brilliant blue sea beyond this beach is scarcely noticed by the tunnelers and castle-makers, certainly not by the whiteclad nurses crocheting in their private patch of shade, well to seaward of their young charges, and sure that nothing untoward can happen on this wide beautiful stretch of sand.

The big blue and white beach umbrella is making the late summer sun tolerable, and nothing is more important than the completion of a fine large excavation which the tide will later turn into a handsome lake in front of the sand castle that is going up busily at the same time.

To be remembered always are such happy crystal hours on the Singing Beach at Manchester-by-the-Sea.

California Haying

IN THE tawny stubble-field
stands a ramshackle cook-wagon, on teetering wheels,
painted bright pink
which the fog and the sun have made lovely.

A ramshackle portico, of a sort,
is painted bright blue,—it too
the fog and the sun have made lovely.

From the ramshackle smoke-stack,
askew, debonair,
floats a busy wisp of smoke,
swirling off, gray-blue,
into the bright air between the live-oaks.

By its sign
I know big dishes of red beans,
potatoes, platters of chops,
plates of biscuit,
are being prepared inside the pink walls.

Men over the hill there somewhere,
baling hay with the baler,
presently will come surging hungrily
to the merry little cook-wagon,
cordially ramshackle,
with its pink walls and blue portico,
its teetering wheels,
wearing its smoke-stack askew and debonair!

MYRTLE SUTHERLAND

"Our dwelling place"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW much of the world's distress would be eliminated if humanity were more fully cognizant of the truth of which the Psalmist sang so reassuringly (Psalms 90:1), "Lord, thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations"! Think of what that means! To dwell in the presence of God is to be ever conscious of the security of Love's protection. It is to be conscious of the presence of eternal Life and Love. When one thus dwells in the consciousness of divine Love, he is protected from beliefs in physical ailments, accidents, business difficulties, or any other of the various forms of evil. He glimpses something of his true identity as the reflection of divine Mind, expressing wisdom, purity, and goodness.

Evidences of personal difficulties, cycles of business depression, and international friction belie the statement that man is exempt from the various phases of evil. One struggling with material beliefs may ask, If God be all-wise, pure, and good, how is it that so much want, woe, and strife exist? Neither Christian Science nor the teaching and example of our great Master deny that evil seems real to human sense. But Christian Science, based upon the Master's teachings, shows mankind the open door to the spiritual dwelling place where evil cannot intrude, and where spiritual harmony reigns.

Material sense sees only its own false belief in matter. The individual is distressed or harmonious according to the preponderance of his belief in evil, or his understanding of good. If he were to check his mental processes during an inharmonious experience he would find that his thoughts argue against his own health and peace. The suggestion comes that this or that circumstance jeopardizes health, or disturbs his peace, or adversely affects his business, and without challenging these insidious suggestions with the truth of being, he is prone to accept them as real. Mortal mind so industriously argues for evil that its sinister manifestations seem a natural and inescapable law. Such beliefs as those of accident, earthquakes, tornadoes, extremes of heat and cold, cycles of want and plenty, contagion, war, and death, are all accepted as the lot of mankind.

Christ Jesus repudiated sin and disease through his understanding of God, and proved his dominion over them. But not until Mary Baker Eddy discovered that the great truths promulgated by Jesus had a scientific basis, did men begin to learn how evil could be rightly overcome. When, in 1875, Mrs. Eddy published "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures," here was indeed the "voice of one crying in the wilderness" of materialism.

Through the teachings of Christian Science humanity is beginning to realize the fact that as one consciously recognizes his spiritual identity as the reflection of God, and through right thinking maintains it, he finds himself in the realm of security instead of danger, of health instead of sickness, and of plenty instead of want. Health and harmony and security are then placed upon the scientific basis of impregnable spiritual reality, and true identity is admitted to be a spiritual dweller in "the secret place of the most High."

On page 288 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy succinctly points out the nature of evil, and the scientific method of overcoming its seeming reality: "The suppositional warfare between truth and error is only the mental conflict between the evidence of the spiritual senses and the testimony of the material senses, and this warfare between the Spirit and flesh will settle all questions through faith in and the understanding of divine Love."

When we understand that God is Love, and that true identity is the expression of Love, we begin to see that evil in all its phases is nothing more than a mental fog, a delusion wholly incapable of intruding upon the spiritual habitation of the true man. If we are alert to reverse evil's unfounded arguments, we shall evidence more of health, more of beauty, more of usefulness and success, and more ability to do the task that is before us. These are the qualities with which each beloved idea of God is endowed, and which true identity has never ceased to express.

Dwelling in the serenity of spiritual consciousness does not mean ennui. The realm of Mind is vibrant with activity. No tedium exists there. And the stately and unlabored movement of Spirit is reflected by all of God's creation. Man comprehends all right ideas. Thus man is actively conscious of all that God expresses. As one understands the facts of real being and dwells in spiritual consciousness, he pursues his calm, unobstructed, spiritual thinking regardless of the strife and turmoil in the world. He knows the unprincipled forces of evil cannot touch him, if he consciously dwells in the realm of Truth, where evil cannot enter. Thus he proves, at least in a measure, the truth of Mrs. Eddy's words (*Ibid.*, p. 489), "Outside the material sense of things, all is harmony."

O weary wanderer, would you enter this haven of Soul and rest in the activities of Life? Then enter! You have but to repudiate the false testimony of material sense, accept the evidence of spiritual sense, and abide in the truth. The real man has never left the presence of the Father-Mother God. True identity is the expression of God, and consciously dwells forever in the presence of unchanging Love and eternal Life.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish)

אונזער וואוינונג

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם „קריסטשען סייענס מאניטאר")

וויאזוי זען דער וועלטס אונגליק און שטערן
וואלט בעווייזט געווארן וואס מיר זענען
מער פולקומען אין דערקענטעניס פון דער
מעהרהייט פון וואס דער פסאלמיסט זאגט
וואהרהייטס פון דעם גאטליכען וויסען.
(תהלים צ:א), "האר, דו ביזט געווען אונזער
וואוינונג פון דור צו דורן בעפאראכט נאר וואס דאס
מיינט צו וואוינען אין דער געגענוואהרט פון גאט
איז אויסער צו זיין בעוואוסטזיניג פון דער זיכער-
הייט פון דער נאטליכער לויבט, אויב מיר וואלט
געמיינט אז דער נאטליכער לויבט שוין, עס איז צו
זיין בעוואוסטזיניג פון דער נאגענוואהרט פון דעם
אייביגען לעבען און פון דער אייביגער ליבע. וואו
אויבער וואוינט אזוי אין דער בעוואוסטזיין פון דער
נאטליכער ליבע, וועהרט עס שוועהרליך פון די גלויבען
אין אירגעד קראנקהייטען, זינדען, נאטליכע פערי-
קייטן, אדער וועלכעם עס זיך אין פון די פערשידענע
מין שלעכטס. דער פערזוך מאכט אן צו בעריהרען
בכוואוס פון זיין וואהרע וועלבונגען, דאס הייסט
זיין וואהרע אידעאנזיישעס, אלס דער אפשפיגלונג פון
דעם נאטליכען נאטהיט, און דריקט אוים חכמה,
ריינהייט, און גוטסקייט.

בעווייזען פון פערזעליכע שוועריגקייטען, פערי-
אדען פון נאשעפט שוואנקונגען און אינטערנאציאנאלע קאמף, ווידערן צו הערען
אז דער קרעלרונג איז פאלש וואס זאגט אז דער
מענש איז פרייי פון די פערשידענע מאכטן פון
שלעכט. אויבער וואס כאטערט זיך אין קעמפ מיט
די מאטעריעלע גלויבען טעג פארנעכט. אויב נאס איז
דער אלרקלייגסטער, ריין, און גוט, פערוואס האבען
מיר אזוי פיעל נויט, וועה, און קאמף אויף דער
וועלט? אי נים קריסטען קיינמאל אדער אי נים די
לעהרער און בייספיעל פון אונזער גרויסער מיסטער
לייקענען אז אי די שלעכטס דוכט זיך אוים זעהר
ווירקליך צו דעם מענשליכען בעגריף, אבער קריס-
טען טייקט, די קריסטליכע וויסענשאפט, וועלכע
איז באזירט אויף די לעהרעם פון דעם מיסטער,
וויזען אן צו דער מעגליכקייט די שלעכט קען
נים אריינקומען, און וואו נייסטיג האנדעלט
רעכנט.

די מאטעריעלע חושים זעהען נאר אן זייער אייגע
נעם מאלשן גלויבען און דער מאטעריע, דער אינדי-
ווידועל איז שראנסליכט אדער רוהיג לויט דער
אינפארמעישאן פון זיין גלויבען אין שלעכטס, אדער
לויט זיין פערשענדניסען פון נוטען. אויב ער וועלט
נעהמען א דעקלונג פון זייער בעראנקעליכע פרא-
צעסען אין דער צייט וועלן ער מאכט דורך אן אוי-
טאמאטישע ערפאהרונג, וועלט ער אויסנעמען אז
זייער נעראנקען מעכטיגן עמעטציז זיין אייגענעם
גיזונט און שלום. די מיטעל קען קומען אז דייזע
אדער יענעע אומשאדב רייניקירן בעזונט, אדער
שטערונ זיין שלום, אדער שטילען אין בעפאהר זיין
בעשעפט. און וועלן מיר קלעמפן מים בויפיקטסיין דייזע
אינפארמיישען. אבער מיר נעמינען מים דער וואהרהייט
פון קריסטענטום, זייענ מיר נעניינם אבזוגעהאלטן דייזע
מאלשע טעות אלס אמת. דאס שפארליכע נעמיטס
מענשען זענען אלס אמת. דאס שפארליכע נעמיטס
מענשען אזוי שליימיג אז די שלעכטס איז נואהר, אז
איהרע שפרלונג מאכטען בעמענדען קומען אוים א
נאטירליכע און אונפארמיידליכע בעזונד. אדער
גלויבען וויי יענע, קרד-זיטערניס, שטורם-ווינד,
נרויסע היצען און קעלט, פרעדדען פון נוים און
אינדערלוט, אנשטעקענדע קראנקהייט, קריעג, פון
מוידט. וועהרען אלע שבנקוהאטען אלס דאס יוקזאל
פון דער מענשהייט.

קריסטוס יעזוס האם אבגעווייזען דורך זיין פער-
שפרכיס פון נאם אז זינד און קראנקהייט זיינען
אלאש, און קר האם בעציונם זיין תרשאם איבער
זיי, אבער נים בוי מיטי בייקער עדיי האם עבערקע
אז די גרויסע וואהרהייטען וואס יעזוס האם פארקונ-
דעקט האבען א וויסענשאפטליכען באזיס. האבען
מענשן שבנאמנען זיך אויסצולערנען וויי אזוי די
שלעכטס קענען וועהרען. אינדערהויפטלעכים אויף א
דיכטונג אופן, בשעת, אין 1818, כהרס. עדיי האם
ארויסנענעבען און בעזונם מים א
"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. שליסל צו די היילונג
פרייסטען." איז אויבר שוויכע בעווייס בעזונג וויי
דאס קול פון אייגעם וואס שרייבט אין דער מיטעי-
פון דער מאטעריאלישם.

דורך די לעהרעם פון קריסטענטום מיינם מאכען
מן די מענשהייט צו בעריהרען דעם פאקט, אז אזוי
ניך וויי אייגער מאכם מן צו אנערקענען אויף א
בכוואוסטזיניג אופן זיין גיטסטיג אינדעמים.
שדער נעהאלטען מענשען אלם דער פארשפרייטע נאם.
אין האלם זיך פעסם צו דיזען אידעל דורך זיין
ריכטיג דענקען. בעפיהם קר זיך אין דער קינגדרייך
פון ווינטהייטען אנשאטם פון בעזאנר. פון בעזונד
אנשאטם פון קראנקהייט, פון פון אינדערלוט אנ-
שאטם פון נוים, בעזונד פון דער ווארהייט פון זיבער-

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John Keats Awakens to Poetry

FROM his earliest boyhood he had an acute sense of beauty, whether in a flower, a tree, a sky, or the animal world; how was it that his sense of beauty did not naturally seek in his mind for images by which he could best express his feelings? It was the "Faery Queen" that awakened his genius. In Spenser's fairy land he was enchanted, breathed in a new world, and became another being, till enamoured of the stanza, he attempted to imitate it, and succeeded . . .

He was small in stature, well proportioned, compact in form, and, though thin, rather muscular—one of the many who prove that manliness is distinct from height and bulk. There is no magic equal to that of an ingenuous countenance, and I never beheld any human being's so ingenuous as his. His full fine eyes were lustrously intellectual, and beaming (at that time!) with hope and joy . . .

In the spring of 1819 a nightingale had built her nest near my house. Keats felt a tranquil and continual joy in her song, and one morning he took his chair from the breakfast-table to the grass-plot under a plum-tree, where he sat for two or three hours. When he came into the house, I perceived he had some scraps of paper in his hand, and these he was quietly thrusting behind the books. On inquiry, I found those scraps, four or five in number, contained his poetic feeling on the song of our nightingale. The writing was not well legible; and it was difficult to arrange the stanzas on so many scraps. With his assistance I succeeded, and this was his Ode to a Nightingale, a poem which has been the delight of every one. Immediately afterwards I searched for more of his (in reality) fugitive pieces, in which task, at my request, he again assisted me. Thus I rescued that Ode and other valuable short poems, which might otherwise have been lost. From that day he gave me permission to copy any verses he might write, and I fully availed myself of it. He cared so little for them himself, when once, as it appeared to me, his imagination was released from their influence, that it required a friend at hand to preserve them.—CHARLES ARMITAGE BROWN, in "Life of John Keats" (London and New York: Oxford University Press).

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Foreign Pair Face Final Test Today—Bees Still Hopeful of First Division

German Stars Find Americans Hard to Beat

Whether the German doubles team of Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm and Henner Henkel were coasting through to their tennis final this afternoon at the Longwood Cricket Club's national doubles championship with America's Davis Cup stars, Donald Budge and Gene Mako, or whether they really were hard pressed, is a question to be settled today.

Both Von Cramm and Henkel have been playing a spasmodic brand of tennis. Henkel, who succeeded Von Cramm to the German tennis crown this year when the Baron was eliminated in the third round, and then took the French championship by beating Von Cramm, has not shown the brand of tennis he is capable of. His backhand ha.. been noticeably weak. Von Cramm, although rising to brilliancy at times, has not been consistently good.

It is the opinion of many that the slippery courts, caused by the heavy rains, have hindered the Germans. Others declare it is the American ball, while still others are inclined to believe that it's the high brand of opposition they have been meeting.

Both Henkel and Von Cramm have expressed their complete satisfaction with the American ball. And they both agreed the courts were the best they ever played on. The only exception to this, however, was Henkel's remark yesterday when he said the courts were so cut up by the use of spikes that the ball would not bounce true. Today's result should answer all.

The German team reached the semifinals Saturday by beating Martyn Buxby, Miami, and Elwood Cooke, Portland, Ore., 11—9, 7—5, 6—4, and gained the right to meet their old Davis Cup rivals, Budge and Mako, by eliminating Johnny Van Ryn, Austin, Texas, and Joe Hunt, Los Angeles, in yesterday's play, 6—4, 6—8, 14—12, 6—4.

Budge and Mako reached today's finals with only one five-set match needed. It was in the second round that Gardnar Mulloy, the inspired University of Miami star, with his equally inspired partner, Alfred Jarvis, Tenafly, N. J., forced the champions to come from behind to win. This was the only time that the champions really were pressed. They gained the finals yesterday by disposing of the fighting pair of Wayne Sabin and Bitsy Grant, 6—4, 6—3, 7—5.

Today's meeting of the Budge-Mako and Henkel-von Cramm teams is the third time they have faced each other, the Americans winning over the Germans at Wimbledon and in the Davis Cup matches.

Saturday's play saw Van Ryn and Hunt topple with ease the French pair of Jacques Brugnon and Yvon Petra, 6—3, 8—6, 6—0, in the other quarterfinal match played.

In the women's doubles national chamionship, Saturday saw Mrs. John Van Ryn and Carolin Babcock, defending title holders, eliminate Dorothy Bundy and the Polish star, Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, 5—1, 6—2, 8—6; and in yesterday's round Mrs. Van Ryn and Miss Babcock reached the finals by beating the British pair, Evelyn Dearman and Joan Ingram, 6—3, 5—7, 6—2. Alice Marble and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan also reached today's finals and the right to meet the defending champions by defeating Kay Stammers and Freda James, England, 6—3, 7—5, in yesterday's semifinals.

Perhaps one of the biggest upsets in the women's play was the defeat of Helen Jacobs and Gracyn Wheeler, by Miss Dearman and Miss Ingram, 4—6, 6—1, 6—3, in Saturday's round.

All of the major favorites came through in the mixed doubles play over the week end. The defending champions, Miss Marble and Mako, while idle Saturday, disposed of Mrs. E. K. Nash and Brugnon, 6—3, 6—2, yesterday. Budge and Mrs. Fabyan advanced with victories over Miss Cummings and Anderson, 6—1, 6—0, and Miss Dean and Wetherall, 6—3, 6—4, in Saturday's second round.

Others to advance in the mixed-doubles play were Mme. Sylvia Henrotin and Yvon Petra; Marieluis Horn and Von Cramm; Miss Bundy and Bobby Riggs.

Reach U. S. Tennis Final

By a Staff Photographer

Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm (Left) and Henner Henkel
Meet Don Budge and Gene Mako for Doubles Title at Longwood

American Polo Fours Surprise Argentines

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (AP)—Polo fans who have been boldly handing the United States open polo championship to the San Jose four of Argentina are revising their estimates of the American entries in the title matches.

Not only were the Argentines whipped by Old Westbury, 11-7, yesterday at Sands Point in a test match, but both Old Westbury and the Greentree team which downed Aurora, 8-6, turned in brilliant games.

Mike Phipps and Cecil Smith of Old Westbury showed the invaders plenty of riding skill and scoring power. Each scored four times with Luis Duggan of San Jose scoring the same number of goals. Manuel Andrada, San Jose's great back, was held to two goals and the entire Argentine team played listless polo until Duggan replaced his brother Heriberto in the fourth chukker.

The veteran Tommy Hitchcock scored four goals for Greentree and Capt. S. T. I. (Pat) Roark drove home two goals for Aurora.

The Aknusti team shaded Templeton 8-5 in the day's third test match with the play of the two Gerry brothers the deciding factor. Winston Guest was Templeton's star.

Big crowds attended all three matches with 6500 watching the San Jose-Old Westbury match and 8200 turning out for the Greentree-Aurora game.

San Jose Team Defeated

WESTBURY, N. Y. Aug. 30 (AP)—The strong Argentine team of San Jose was whipped, 11 to 7, by Old Westbury, yesterday, at Sands Point in the outstanding match of three test matches for the open polo championship. In other matches Tommy Hitchcock led the Greentree four to an 8—6 triumph over Aurora at Bostwick Field and Aknusti trimmed Templeton 8—5, on Cochran Field. The defeat of the favored San Jose four thrilled a crowd of 6500, well-mounted and displaying superb teamwork the American quartet took command of the game in the first four minutes of play and led thereafter.

Dodgers Recall Eddie Wilson

BROOKLYN, Aug. 30 (AP)—The Dodgers have recalled Outfielder Eddie Wilson from the Jersey City club of the International League, where he had been out on option. His recall was necessitated by an injury to the veteran Heinie Manush in yesterday's game with the Pittsburgh Pirates, leaving the Brooklyns short of outfielders. Wilson, hitting only .236 for Jersey City, was brought up last season by the Dodgers from their New York-Pennsylvania League farm at Allentown.

Pierce Wins in Cup Golf

MANCHESTER, Vt., Aug. 30 (AP)—Tommy Pierce of Rutland, Vt., eastern scholastic golf champion, scored a 3-to-2 victory over Johnny Parker, of Orange, N. J., yesterday in the finals of the Robert Todd Lincoln Memorial Cup tournament. Pierce equalled par in his morning round of 18 holes, carding 32. Parker, former metropolitan champion and Yale captain, fell behind in the afternoon play.

Grange Wins Again

YORK HARBOR, Maine, uAg. 30 (AP)—Jack Grange of Philadelphia, former Maine open golf champion, yesterday won the York Country Club golf championship for the third consecutive time, defeating Trumbull Richard of New York, 5 and 4, in a 36-hole match.

Alice Marble And Don Budge Seeded First

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (AP)—The California aces, Don Budge and Alice Marble, today were seeded first in the draw for the men's and women's singles tennis championships, opening Thursday at Forest Hills.

The selection of Budge and Miss Marble to head the two divisions occasioned no surprise. There was little else that could be done in view of the fact that Miss Marble is the defending champion in the women's section and Budge, bv his brilliant play this season, has come to be rated greatest of the world's amateurs.

Seeded behind the red-headed Oakland (Calif.) star in the domestic list were Bobby Riggs, Frankie Parker, Bryan M. Grant, Joe Hunt, Hal Surface, John McDiarmid and John Van Ryn.

The foreign seeded list was headed, as had been expected, by Gottfried Frhr. Von Cramm of Germany, rated second only to Budge in world amateur tennis. Behind him were placed his Davis Cup team-mate, Henner Henkel, Jiro Yamagishi of Japan, Charles Hare of England, Yvon Petra of France, Fumyteru Nakano of Japan, Hideo Nishimura of Japan, Jacques Brugnon of France, C. M. Jones of England, and Ross Wilson of Canada.

Enid Wins Semipro Baseball Pennant

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 30 (AP)—Enid, Okla., won the 1937 National Semipro Baseball championship last night by defeating Buford, Ga., 7 to 4, in the tournament finals. The champions were undefeated in seven games. Buford was defeated twice, both times by Enid, which replaced Duncan, Okla., as champion. Buford also was runnerup in 1936.

The Georgians scored once in the first inning, but after Enid came back with a four-run splurge in the second there was little doubt where the championship would go.

Raymond Dumont, president of the National Semipro Baseball Congress, estimated 15,000 persons saw last night's championship contest. The game closed two weeks of tournament play, during which 32 teams from all sections of the nation participated. Dumont also announced these 14 players have been signed by major league scouts:

Cleveland: Floyd Harper, Lagrange, Ga., third baseman.

Chicago White Sox: George Reif, Hollywood, outfielder; Bud Malone, Hollywood, second baseman.

Boston Red Sox: Herb Scheffler, Wichita first baseman; Tommy Fine, Mt. Pleasant, Texas, pitcher; Jack Baer, Enid, outfielder; Cy Greenlaw and Earl Johnson, Tacoma, pitchers; Ned Harris, Buford, Ga., first baseman.

Detroit: Joe Knight, Waynesboro, Miss., outfielder, and Howard Hickey, Charleston, Ark., third baseman.

St. Louis Cardinals: Marion Dejarnett, Lincoln, Neb., outfielder; Gerald Fischer, Ft. Crook, Neb., pitcher.

New York Yankees: Henry Caldwell, Lagrange, Ga., outfielder.

America's Win in Finland

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Aug. 30 (AP)—The American track team touring Finland split its forces yesterday and turned in victories in exhibitions in three different cities in Finland. At Joensuu, Cornelius Warmerdam of San Francisco won his specialty, the pole vault, at the height of 4.30 meters (14 ft. 1 in.). Perrin Walker, the Georgian competing for the New York Athletic Club, ran 100 meters in the fast time of 10.7s., at Valkeakoski. Mel Walker, Ohio State University star, high jumped two meters (6ft. 6¾in.) at Kurikka.

Wazniak Wins Cup

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—Steve Wazniak, Canadian swimmer, won the annual President's Cup three-mile swim Saturday, defeating Elwood Wooding, Ohio State star and defending champion, by 25 yards.

Lawson Little Likes Belmont Course to Play

Although he has failed to keep pace with the big time money chasers since he joined the professional golf ranks, Lawson Little, former United States and British amateur titleholder, is regarded as a serious threat to win the $12,000 International Match Play tournament which will be played at the Belmont Country Club, Sept. 22 to 26.

Little's fame was acquired in match play championships. He is a capable stroke competitor but he has experienced trouble posting sub-par rounds with the same frequency which has marked the play of such stars as Sam Snead, Ed Dudley, Horton Smith, Gene Sarazen, Ralph Guldahl, Craig Wood, Vic Ghezzi, Paul Runyan, Byron Nelson and Ky Laffoon.

Lawson Little has not qualified to become a member of the Professional Golfers' Association and therefore did not play in the P. G. A. championship at Pittsburgh.

With one exception, Little has been playing the other fellow's game since he turned professional. At San Francisco, he topped the field in a match play championship, in which most of the outstanding pros played.

The International Match Play championship next month at Belmont will be Lawson Little's opportunity to reach the top sector of professional golfdom. Recently Little stated that he was looking forward with pleasure to this tournament. A year ago he played in an exhibition match paired with Jimmy Thomson against Francis Ouimet and Jesse Guilford at Belmont and was favorably impressed with the course.

"I like Belmont," declared Little last week at Glens Falls, "because I believe the course is not only a great test, but that it dovetails perfectly with my style of game."

Imposing List Enters Hershey Open Tourney

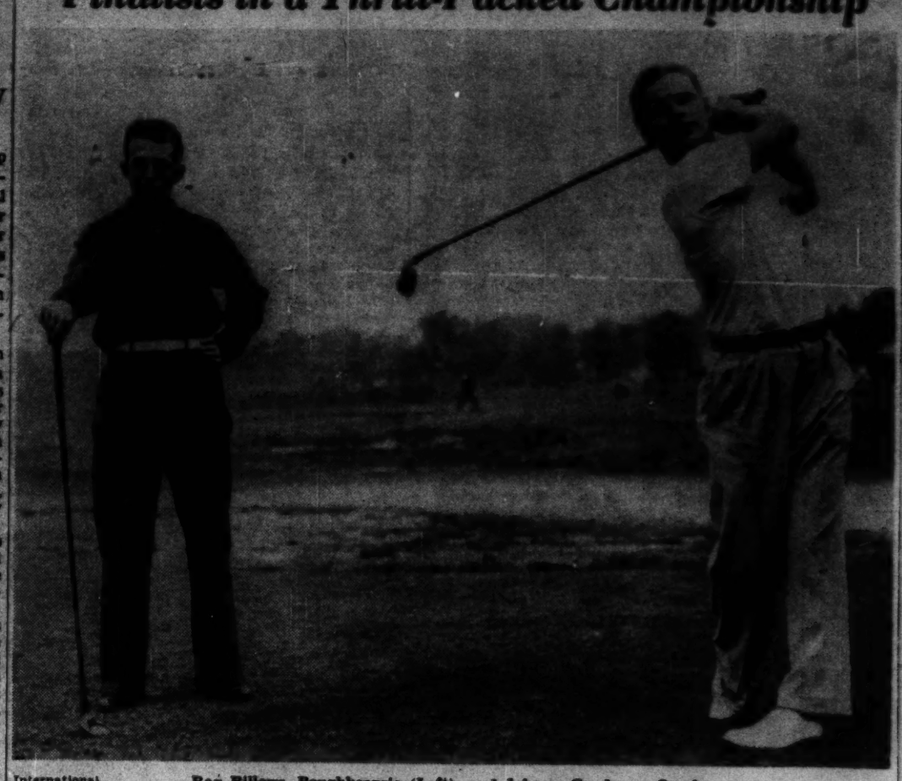
HERSHEY, Penna., Aug. 30 (AP)—Most of the "big names" in professional golf will converge on Hershey this week for one of the East's largest money tournaments, the $5000 Hershey Open. The tourney starts Thursday and ends on Sunday.

Three of the United States Ryder Cup team which defeated Great Britain, 8 to 4, this year, head an imposing list of players who will compete for the first prize of $1200 in the four-day 72-hole medal play at the Hershey Country Club.

The three, U. S. Open Champion Ralph Guldahl of Chicago, Sam Snead of White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., runnerup to Guldahl in the open, and Defending Champion Henry Picard, of Hershey, are primed to shatter the record of 287 set last year by Picard.

Gene Sarazan, of Brookfield Center, Conn., who recently won the $10,000 Chicago open and finished second in the $3000 Lake Placid (N. Y.) open, has entered the tourney for the first time and is expected to be one of the outstanding contenders.

Finalists in a Thrill-Packed Championship



International

Ray Billows, Poughkeepsie (Left), and Johnny Goodman, Omaha
Billows Watching as Johnny Goodman Sends One Down the Fairway. This Is How the Two Men Looked Aug. 28 When They Met in the 36-Hole Final Match for the United States Amateur Golf Championship at Portland, Ore. Goodman Won the Final, 1 Up. Billows Reached the Title Round by Defeating Johnny Fischer, Defending Champion, 6 and 5. Goodman Stopped Young Marvin Ward of Tacoma, 1 Up, in the Other Semifinal

Week-End Sport in Brief

By the Associated Press

GLENS FALLS, N. Y.—Jimmy Hines, Garden City, L. I., wins $4000 Glens Falls open for third time with 72-hole score of 274, 14 under par and equalling record for course; Jimmy Thompson Shawnee-on-Delaware finishes second with 276.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Johnny Goodman captures national amateur title, downing Ray Billows, 2 up, in 36-hole final.

ST. PAUL—Marion Miley trounces Betty Jameson, 7 and 6, to win women's western title.

SEIGNIORY CLUB, Que.—Frank Parker trims Arthur Hendrix, 6—3, 6—1, to take invitation tourney title.

BROOKLYN — Manager Burleigh Grimes suspends Van Mungo indefinitely for insubordination and failure to get into condition.

LONDON — Stanley Wooderson runs mile in 4:06.6 to surpass Glenn Cunningham's world record of 4:06.8 and American standard of 4:06.7 in special trial paced by two runners.

TOKYO—United States track team takes two-day meet from Japan 98—84 as Irving Folwartshny sets Japanese international record for hammer throw of 51.66 meters (168 feet 5 57-64 inches).

HONOLULU—Adolph Keifer, Chicago swimmer, betters world's long-course record for 100-yard backstroke with 1.00.6 performance.

NEW London, Conn., Fred Jacoby Jr., Ken MacKenzie, Doug Fonda and Clint Ferguson share honors in Governor's regatta; Jacoby wins two firsts in B-11 division, MacKenzie and Fonda share Class F honors each winning one heat and finishing second in another, Ferguson wins Class O-1 heat, second in another and third in both Class F heats.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass. — Ranger wins first of series of five races for America's cup yachts beating Endeavour II by 10 minutes.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y.—Tisfordrif 2d flying colors of royal Swedish Yacht Club wins second race of Scandinavian gold cup series after Lulu, sailed by Briggs Cunningham, takes opening race.

SOUTHPORT, Conn. — Stanley Ogilvy's Jay wins Atlantic coast star class championship with 54 points, although third in final race.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Armade 2d, sailed by Arthur M. Deavon, wins snipe international sailing title with 1469.6 points, although third in final race.

CAMP PERRY, Ohio—D. A. Bashline and Merle Israelson, Akron, Ohio, win Lyman Trophy match with perfect score of 800, new record, in National Rifle Association matches; David McDougal wins Crowell Trophy match with 50 straight bull's-eyes, and Los Angeles Police No. 1 team captures police pistol match with 1155 out of possible 120.

WASHINGTON — Steve Wozniak, Buffalo, wins president's cup three-mile swim in 1:52.40, fastest time in history of race, leading Elwood Woodling, Akron, Ohio, by 25 yards.

BEVERLY, Mass.—Johnny Kelley, wins national 25-kilometer run title in 30:38 1-5, beating Mel Porter by 600 yards.

Cannon Club Elects Toll

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 30 (AP)—Charles T. Toll Jr., '38, of Amherst, Mass., Princeton football team captain, was named president of the Cannon Club, an announcement of undergraduate officers in extra-curricular activities for 1937-38 disclosed yesterday. Undergraduate officers included: Thomas E. Barnicle, Framingham, Mass., president of the class of 1939, and Frank W. Rounds Jr., '38, Winchester, Mass., member of the undergraduate council.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	72	47	.605
New York	70	46	.603
St. Louis	64	54	.542
Pittsburgh	62	57	.521
Boston	57	62	.479
Philadelphia	50	68	.424
Brooklyn	48	68	.414
Cincinnati	46	67	.407

Results Aug. 28

Boston 3, Chicago 1.
Chicago 10, Boston 7 (10 innings).
New York 9, Pittsburgh 4.
New York 3, Pittsburgh 1.
Cincinnati 3, Brooklyn 0.
Brooklyn 2, Cincinnati 1.
Philadelphia 9, St. Louis 8.

Results Aug. 29

Boston 3, St. Louis 2.
St. Louis 3, Boston 0.
Philadelphia 10, Chicago 3.
Chicago 2, Philadelphia 1.
Brooklyn 5, Pittsburgh 3.
Brooklyn 6, Pittsburgh 3.
New York 7, Cincinnati 2.

Goodman Sees End of Quest

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 30 (AP)—"Well, I finally got it. I promised that title to myself."

That's Omaha's Johnny Goodman speaking—the new national amateur golf champion.

Eleven years ago when Johnny competed in his first national tournament and failed to qualify because he three-putted 15 greens he vowed he would win the crown some day.

And that day came Saturday when he knocked off Ray Billows, lean, long-driving and fancy iron performer, at the last hole of a 36-hole struggle, 2 up.

Billows, who jumped from obscurity to the forefront of golf nearly as fast as Johnny, made an amazing comeback against the straight and steady veteran of the fairways.

He scored three quick victories on the last nine-hole stretch to cut Goodman's lead from 4 up to 1 up and he had the gallery of some 6000 in a whirl on the telling 36th hole.

But Billows, who had been outdriving Goodman by 20 to 50 yards all day, ruined his chances when he bounced his long second off a woman spectator and dropped in heavy rough short of the last green.

Had Billows' brassie been straight he would have been close, if not on. Johnny always needed three to negotiate the distance and he usually was shooting his third from about 100 yards away. Billows blames his sliced second shot at the hole for his downfall.

Each medaled 145—Goodman 72-73 and Billows 73-72—over the par-72 narrow fairways of the Alderwood Golf Club.

It was Goodman's tenth attempt at the title relinquished by Johnny Fischer of Cincinnati when he bowed to Billows in the semifinals, 6 and 5.

Johnny was first heard from in a big way when he rocked the golf world in 1929 by conquering Bobby Jones in the first round. He captured the national open title in 1933 and his previous best in the national amateur was in 1932 when he reached the finals but lost to Ross Somerville of London, Ont.

Herman Steiner Holds First Place in Tourney

CHICAGO, Aug. 30 (AP)—Herman Steiner of Los Angeles was in undisputed possession of first place as the American Chess Federation's masters' tournament continued its third-round today.

Steiner won three matches yesterday. He downed Donald MacMurray of Chicago in 48 moves, defeated E. W. Marchand of St. Louis in 46 and was declared the winner over Herman Hahlbohm of Chicago when Hahlbohm overstepped the time limit. Thirty-five moves had been made.

D. S. Polland of New York, winner of two games Saturday, lost his first tilt to W. W. Gregorieff of Chicago in 42 moves, but remained in second place. S. S. Cohen and Charles Jaffe, New York, were next in line, each with one victory in as many starts. Marchand and George N. Treysman of New York each had won and lost one game.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	80	36	.690
Detroit	68	49	.581
Chicago	68	53	.562
Boston	64	51	.557
Cleveland	58	57	.504
Washington	54	60	.474
St. Louis	37	80	.316
Philadelphia	36	79	.313

Results Aug. 28

St. Louis 9, New York 5.
Chicago 3, Washington 2.
Boston 3, Detroit 0.
Cleveland 5, Philadelphia 4.

Results Aug. 29

Boston 2, St. Louis 0.
St. Louis 8, Boston 3.
Cleveland 11, Washington 4.
Washington 6, Cleveland 2.
Philadelphia 16, Chicago 0.
Chicago 5, Philadelphia 3.
New York 7, Detroit 4.

Young Wins Berkshire Golf

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 30 (AP)—James Young, South Hadley professional, yesterday won the 36-hole Berkshire county open golf championship with a 148. Ted Schorer, Wethersfield (Conn.) amateur, was runner-up with 149. Henry Bontempo, Springfield; Joe Ruzzas, Albany, N. Y., and John Gaueus of East Greenbush, N. Y., tied for third at 150.

Edward to Be Head Coach

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 30 (AP)—President Edward C. Elliott of Purdue University has announced a leave of absence has been granted Noble E. Kizer, head football coach. Kizer has headed the athletic department for seven years. A. H. (Mal) Edward, senior assistant football coach, will act as head coach.

Blumin Retains Title

QUEBEC, Aug. 30 (CP)—Boris Blumin, Russian-born Montrealer, retained his Canadian chess championship Saturday by defeating Morris Fox, another Montrealer, after 55 moves in the deciding game of the tournament. Blumin won nine games and drew one during the week-long play. Fox lost his only game Saturday, winning eight and drawing the other.

Lott Rates Amateurs Below Leading Pros

Favors Open Tennis Play as Added Incentive to Competition

By George M. Lott Jr.
Five Times United States Doubles Champion
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Is there any tennis fan who would not like to see an open tournament? A tournament with an entry list of Vines, Budge, Perry, von Cramm, Tilden, Quist, Grant, Parker, Henkel, Stoefen, Cochet, Nusslein and many others would surely prove a great boom to the game of tennis. But, alas, this will never come about.

The International Tennis Federation has ruled that no open tournaments shall be held. Several years ago the U. S. L. T. A. went on record as being in favor of holding an open event, knowing full well that such an affair was impossible without the consent of the larger body. Even if the U. S. L. T. A. dared to oppose the I. L. T. F.'s ruling it would mean disbarrment and Americans would not be eligible for Davis Cup competition.

It seems the powers that be feel that there is not enough room in tennis for both the Davis Cup and an open tournament. This is a short-sighted viewpoint in the eyes of the public. Such an event would broaden the game and produce an added incentive to competition. The national open golf championship has been of value to that game and tennis should enjoy similar freedom. It is difficult to believe that the ruling bodies have real love of the game at heart.

Although tennis fans are deprived of realizing the open game, they spend hours debating the relative merits of Budge, Perry, von Cramm and Vines.

Walter L. Pate, captain of this year's victorious Davis Cup team, maintains that Budge has the most consistent speed of any player in the game today. This draws an immediate objection from me. While I realize that Budge has tremendous power in his shots, I can't possibly conceive of anyone hitting the ball as hard as the professional champion, Ellsworth Vines.

I will concede that Budge's backhand is more severe than Vine's, but on the volley, service and forehand, Vines has a distinct advantage Budge hits what is known as a "heavy" ball, but on the other hand Vines hits with such terrific speed his shots are well-nigh unreturnable.

Mr. Pate considers Budge to be the finest player in the world today, and even goes so far as to say that Budge is the best player who ever lived. I believe Mr. Pate to be carried away with enthusiasm for the moment. It is true that Budge has a remarkable record this year, but no more remarkable than Tilden had—not for one year, but for seven years. It would be more appropriate to wait seven or eight years before passing judgment on Budge's greatness in relation to other "greats."

After having seen Vines and Perry play some 60 matches last year, and having played against Budge this spring while coaching the Davis Cup team, I am afraid I again have to disagree with Mr. Pate. If the three were to play a round-robin tournament, I believe Budge would be third. Both Vines and Perry have improved the past year. So has Budge; but the professionals have the angles, especially Perry, and the knowledge of how to play Budge that would enable them to win, in my opinion.

I believe that if the 10 leading amateurs were to play the 10 leading professionals, the amateurs would win not more than three of the matches. Here is how I would rate them:

1—*Vines would beat Budge in four sets.
2—*Perry would beat von Cramm in four sets.
3—*Nusslein would beat Henkel in three sets.
4—*Tilden would beat Austin in four sets.
5—*Koseluh would beat Parker in four sets.
6—*Stoefen would beat Grant in five sets.
7—*Cochet would beat Crawford in four sets.
8—Quist would beat Plaa* in four sets.
9—Menzel would beat Ramillion* in four sets.
10—McGrath would beat Barnes* in five sets.

*Denotes professionals.

By a Staff Photographer

George M. Lott Jr.

Cincinnati Reds Here Tomorrow For Bees Series

By Edwin Rumrill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Still nursing the possibility of a first division finish, the Bees took a day off from regular warfare today and prepared for a three-game series with the Cincinnati Reds, which opens tomorrow at the Hub. As the B's awaited the approach of the Redlegs, they were five games in back of the stumbling Pittsburgh Pirates with approximately one month of the 1937 season remaining.

Boston should be well satisfied with the Bees' record over the past two months. Although handicapped by one of the weakest offenses the National League has seen in many years, Bill McKechnie's pitching staff and defense generally have carried the club along at a .544 averagesince the beginning of July.

Can Beat Contenders

Over this stretch the locals have won 31 games and lost 26, a pace 65 percentage points above their stride over the entire campaign. They have won four out of six from the Phillies, five out of nine from the Giants, five out of nine from the Dodgers, six out of nine from the Cardinals and five of their eight meetings with the Pirates. The Cubs have won six out of 10 and the Reds four out of six.

It is also interesting to note that since July 1, the B's have managed 20 victories and only 16 defeats in competition with the so-called contending clubs—the Cubs, Giants, Cardinals and Pirates. Could they have held this pace facing the second division occupants, the McKechnie clan would be among the money ranks at present.

The Reds hold a nine-to-eight edge this season. They have won four of their most recent five starts here and in Cincinnati. But judging by the brand of ball the Bees played against the Cubs and Cardinals over the week-end, while the Reds were compiling a losing record in Brooklyn and New York, this series leadership should change hands within the next three days.

During the past week, McKechnie led his club through three triumphs in six starts, but nevertheless gained in his battle to enter the upper half of the circuit. The Pirates, who are settled at the bottom of the first division, helped the locals in their struggle by dropping six out of eight here in the East.

Eastern Clubs Win

All four eastern clubs, in fact, crushed their rivals from the West. Out of 26 games played, 18 resulted in victories for the Giants, Bees, Phillies and Dodgers. By taking six and losing only one, the Giants moved to within one-half game of the slipping Cubs, and revived talk of another subway World Series. The Cubs are definitely on the down grade, while the Giants are in the midst of their annual late-season drive that was successful in 1933 and again last year.

Invading the western section of the American League for the last time, the Red Sox put together four won and four lost through the week ending with yesterday's games. This left them one game behind the third-place White Sox in the standing and three in the rear of the second-place Tigers.

With two of their non-contending rivals already eliminated from the pennant race mathematically, the Yankees faced the final month with eyes on another World Series. This morning they were 12½ games in front of the procession, and still going strong. Secretly, the Yanks would like to meet the Cubs in the classic, because a series spreading into the West would undoubtedly bring richer returns than would an all-New York event. However, there is a suspicion the champs will be disappointed in this particular respect.

Another race of interest in the majors is the battle for the individual batting crown. Cardinal Joe Medwick holds a 10-point lead at the moment, but Paul Waner of the Pirates and Detroit's Charley Gehringer are pressing. Medwick's early season lead, which carried him over the .400 level for several weeks, has faded on the current eastern tour. Yankee Joe Di Maggio heads the home run race with 38, Jimmy Foxx chasing him with 32.

Ray Wins at Rye Beach

RYE BEACH, N. H., Aug. 30 (AP)—E. Lansing Ray Jr. of St. Louis, a former Princeton golfer, Saturday won the Abenagui Country Club golf championship, defeating William Rock of Nashua, 3 and 2.

Where to Dine

MANCHESTER, N. H.

Puritan Confectionery Co.
Tea Room, Candies, Ices
MANCHESTER, N. H.
57 HANOVER STREET Tel. 4307
937 ELM STREET Tel. 4910
PURITAN ICE CREAM STAND
CONCORD, N. H. 19 N. MAIN STREET
LAWRENCE, MASS. 401 ESSEX STREET
PORTLAND, MAINE, 570 CONGRESS STREET
PURITAN ICE CREAM STAND
Daniel Webster Highway, near Second St.

CONCORD, N. H.

Lunch at Nardini's Always Open
6 NORTH MAIN STREET
Since 1895

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An Eating Place of Quality
Cooked Food, Pastry, Ice Cream
Lunches Put Up to Take Out
CONCORD, N. H. Opp. State House

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You will enjoy the atmosphere of our NEW location — smartly furnished — air conditioned — plus our old high standard of food and service.
Wrigley's
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Amusements

BOSTON

The Wonder Boy of Song! BOBBY BREEN BASIL RATHBONE MAKE A WISH RKO-RADIO Picture
—Plus 2nd Feature—
"THE JONES FAMILY in HOT WATER"
KEITH MEMORIAL Now!

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MR. PAUL MUNI in THE LIFE OF EMILE Zola
6 Days—Beg. Mon. 2.30 and 8.15
All Seats Reserved Tel. Wel 0067
COMMUNITY PLAYHOUSE

THE UNIVERSITY
Erich Maria Remarque's "THE ROAD BACK"
Robert Montgomery "EVER SINCE EVE"
Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat. "CAPTAINS COURAGEOUS"
Walt Disney's ACADEMY AWARD REVUE

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Children of the Dunes

By Nora Burglon

Part Two

Since the town where the fair was to be held lay miles down the coast, as well as on a different island than their own, Siri and Erick had to take the boat to get there. But since everyone who lived in this part of the country traveled about in that fashion, it was as natural for them to set out by boat as it was for certain other folk to climb upon their bicycles and sally forth over the hills.

Erick set the box of carvings carefully into the prow of the boat, then both Siri and he got into it and pushed it off from shore.

"Luck upon the journey," their mother called to them, "and do not do anything which you would not do if I were with you."

"We won't," they promised as they took their place upon the oarsmen's seat and began to pull for sea.

Shoulder to shoulder they sat, and the arms which pulled at the oars were strong and sure. It was not the first time that they had made this trip across the belt of water which divided the two islands.

But although they pulled with all their strength it was almost as though the sea was holding the bottom of the boat, for they got on so slowly that it was a surprise to both Siri and Erick when the jut in the land, which was their home landing, was finally left behind and lost itself in the dunes.

Taking a Short Cut

"I can't understand what is wrong with the sea," Erick finally burst forth. "The boat is riding so heavily that we are not making any time at all. At this speed we won't get to the fair before it is over."

Siri nodded. "It is as if the current were running against us," she pointed out.

"What do you say if we do not go down as far as the peninsula, but cut across the belt from here?" Erick asked.

Siri recalled that when the peasants went to market they always hugged the shore and crossed the belt outside of the peninsula, since the crossing was narrower there; however, this was such a still day that there appeared to be no reason why they should not do as Erick suggested.

"I'm not afraid to row across if you are not," Siri declared, stanchly. So the two set their prow seaward, and pulled at the oars so that it was not long before the heathers covered hills and the dunes blended into one.

But as they pulled at their oars they sensed vaguely that something was wrong. Suddenly Siri whispered to her brother, "The sea has stopped breathing. It is as if it would never move again. Never before has it been like that."

Erick let go his grasp upon the oar and paused to listen. Suddenly he heard a distant rumbling which caused him to look about in alarm. Then he saw it, that threatening bank of clouds boiling out over the edge of the horizon.

"A hurricane!" he whispered quickly to Siri. "A storm is coming."

The black cloud, which had appeared upon the rim of the world, had sucked every breath of air off the sea. Suddenly Siri remembered her mother's words. She knew that they would never have risked taking this short cut had she been along with them, and that thought troubled her most.

A Hard Pull

Erick measured the distance between the two shores. "It is as far to one as to the other, and since the storm will be striking us square across the stern, we might as well keep going. If luck is with us, we may be able to make it."

Their backs strained to the pull of the oars, and their brows reddened with exertion. As they saw the black and purple clouds piling up like a mounting tower in the skies they hearts faltered, for they knew they would never be able to make the opposite shore before the storm struck them.

The din of the rising wind was growing louder, and as they watched, they saw the sea before them draw a pale white line across the receding dunes. It widened. The two in the boat knew that it was the spray racing before the hurricane.

"Pull!" whispered Erick. "We'll have to make it!" Even as he spoke he was seized with a desire to turn around and look back, but he did not dare. Every moment counted now.

They saw the mountain of water rising before them, storm ridden and wild. It would be but a matter of minutes now before the sea struck them. "We must keep from being sideswiped!" Erick shouted, and then the impact came. The crash sounded ominous to their ears.

They were lifted high upon the crest of the onrushing wave, for a dizzy moment they balanced there, then they dropped down into the maw of the deep. On every side, towering mountains of gray-green water rose about them.

Racing the Waves

Yet it was not themselves they were thinking about, but the little box of figures in the prow. What if a wave should break over them and pluck the frail box out of the boat! Upon the heels of this thought came another, their mother. They were glad that she believed they had followed the coast, and they hoped that she was finding comfort in the thought that they were anchored in some cove.

Higher and higher the small shell of a boat was tossed, but not for one instant did Erick and Siri let go of the oars. They knew that much depended upon their sense of balance today.

Then came a grating shock which sent the two at the oars plunging forward into the stern. At the same instant the sea came breaking over them wetting them to the skin.

"What happened?" Siri whispered dryly, struggling to get to her feet. And then to her amazement she saw. She saw what had happened.

They had been set high and dry upon the shore. "Quick!" Erick cried, "get out. The seventh wave—"

He did not need to finish the sentence. Siri knew what he meant. The seventh wave would be a monster which would lay hold of them, and drag both boat and they back to sea again.

The Precious Carvings

Snatching up the anchor, Erick flung it as far landwards as he could; then he and Siri scrambled to safety, with the sea snapping at their heels. As they saw their boat struck by the thundering mountain of water that rushed landwards, they both thought of the same thing.

"The box!" Erick cried. "We didn't get it out of the boat!"

The same instant they saw the glint of something white sinking from sight in the smoking spray. It was the box, the box containing their previous carvings. It had been swept into the sea!

But even though they saw it caught up by the waves and hauled out to sea, they rushed down to the boat. They must see where it had been. They must see the empty place where the box had stood before they could convince themselves that this loss had really come upon them.

As they stared into the boat they gave a gasp of surprise. The box was still there. Their carvings had not been swept into the sea after all.

Erick snatched up the box and bore it dripping ashore. A moment later Siri and he were crouching above it, peering inside, to make sure that nothing was lost.

"It was our lunch which was carried away to sea," said Siri, with something akin to relief, but her words were snatched up and borne off by the gale. The same moment the rain began to fall in torrents.

(To be concluded next Monday)

Galumfullum Goose's 'Thank You'

"That's Tommy Gavenny! Tommy Gavenny! He's selling his ices at two for a penny!" cried Galumfullum Goose. "It's a brilliant summer's day, I must go and buy one."

So off he went.

"Ices! Ices! Two a penny. Ices!" called Tommy Gavenny at the top of his voice.

"There's nothing I should like better," said Galumfullum Goose. "It was good of you to make them. Thank you very much."

"Oh don't thank me," said Tommy Gavenny. "Thank the cow that gave me the cream."

So off went Galumfullum Goose to find the cow.

"Thank you, Cow, for giving the cream to make the ices that Tommy Gavenny sells two for a penny," she said.

"Oh don't thank me," said the cow. "Thank the grass for giving me food."

So off went Galumfullum Goose to find the grass.

"Thank you, Grass, for feeding the cow
that gives the cream
that makes the ices
that Tommy Gavenny sells two for a penny,"
she said.

"Don't thank me," said the grass, "thank the brook."

So off she went till she came to the brook.

"Thank you, Brook, for watering the field
that grows the grass
that feeds the cow
that gives the cream
to make the ices
that Tommy Gavenny sells two for a penny,"
she said.

"Don't thank me," said the brook. "Thank the cloud that sends the rain."

Looking for a Cloud

So off went Galumfullum Goose to find the cloud. She looked and she looked but she couldn't see a cloud anywhere.

Just then Dildoodlum Duck came along.

"What are you looking for?" asked the duck.

"I'm looking for the cloud
that sends the rain
that fills the brook
that waters the field
that grows the grass
that feeds the cow
that gives the cream
to make the ices
that Tommy Gavenny sells two for a penny,"
replied the goose, "but I can't find one anywhere."

"Then I'll help you," said the duck.

Soon they met Heckpecketty Hen.

"What are you looking for?" asked the hen.

"We're looking for the cloud
that sends the rain
that fills the brook
that waters the field
that grows the grass
that feeds the cow
that gives the cream
to make the ices
that Tommy Gavenny sells two for a penny,"
replied the goose and the duck, "but we can't find one anywhere."

Mrs. Throppetypop Laughs

"Then I'll help you," said Heckpecketty Hen.

So they looked and they looked but they couldn't see a cloud anywhere.

Just then Mrs. Throppetypop came along.

"I'm sure Mrs. Throppetypop will be able to help us," they said.

"Why, of course I'll help if I can," said Mrs. Throppetypop. "What are you looking for?"

"We're looking for the cloud
that sends the rain
that fills the brook
that waters the field
that grows the grass
that feeds the cow
that gives the cream
to make the ices
that Tommy Gavenny sells two for a penny,"
replied the goose and the duck and the hen together. "But we can't find one anywhere."

"Well I never did!" said Mrs. Throppetypop, and she began to laugh. "Whoever saw a cloud on a brilliant summer's day!"

"Well, what shall we do about it?" they asked.

"Why," said Mrs. Throppetypop
be thankful and glad
there isn't a cloud
to hide the sun
and spoil the day
when we buy the ices,
the creamy ices,
that Tommy Gavenny sells two for a penny!"

G. B.

When It's Time to Read

Book Reviews

We have a fine group of picture books and of animal tales to tell you about this month. Among the new books there is, too, a good story of children living in the Arizona desert—Navajo land, as it is called. "The Trader's Children," by Laura Adams Armer, is the tale of Mayna, Tommy, Lorenzo and Tiny One—real children whose photographs illustrate the book.

Sheep raising is almost the only occupation of the Indians who live in that part of Arizona and who brought their bags of wool to the trading post to sell. Tommy liked to watch his father weigh the sacks because he wanted to learn all about trading.

Then the soil erosion men came from Washington to study the ground and find out what could be done to make the grass grow as it had before too many sheep grazed there. When they came they started to build a dam near Sitting Rock and hired 40 Navajo Indians to work on it. Tommy had a lot of fun helping with the dam. Many Indian superstitions are woven into the story.

* * *

Have you ever heard the story of how numbers grew from notches on a stick to figures in a row? Or, can you make a magic square?

Numbers will not stay shut up between the covers of your arithmetic book. You play with them every time you cut up an orange at breakfast or catch a snowflake. And when you have found out some of the strange things they will do, you will find yourself thinking of numbers as just another game.

In "The Wonderful Wonders of One-Two-Three," by David Eugene Smith, you may read many interesting things about numbers and what one can do with them. And the illustrations make the explanations very clear. One chapter in the book is called "Fingers and Toes" and we will leave you to read it to find out what they have to do with numbers.

A magic square will help you to solve many puzzles. For instance, Ernst, Hans and Fritz were three brothers who had nine jars of honey. Their jars were all of different sizes. The boys wanted to divide the jars among themselves so that each would get the same amount of honey. They did it through a magic square. In this book you will find out how a magic square is made.

* * *

Among the animal books you will meet an old friend—Perkey. Yes, he is the very same skunk about which you read in "Perkey Grows Up," by Agnes Akin Atkinson, published on this page last spring. In the book you will find several additional chapters of his adventures and many more pictures of the skunk family and their friends.

* * *

Another animal book is "At the Zoo," by Capt. R. Cheyne-Stout. This is a new kind of book with a folding stereoscope attachment which you set up to look at the illustrations through. The stereoscope makes the pictures appear to be deep as well as wide and high. It is folded into the back cover of the book and on the opposite page are simple directions for using it.

There are pictures of bears, baboons, badgers, chimpanzees, bison, buffalo, coati-mundi, deer, elephants, flamingos, kangaroos, kinkajous, leopards, lions, llamas, nilgais, ostriches, penguins, pumas, rhinoceroses, tigers, yaks, zebras, and many other animals, with a few paragraphs of description about each.

* * *

For boys who like boats there is an attractive book called "Sailing In," by Alexander Laing, illustrated with many photographs. This book has a stereoscope attachment folded into its back cover too, and you will enjoy fixing it up and seeing the pictures of boats of many kinds, buoys, piers and other marine scenes through it.

The story is about Dick McGuire who traveled all the way from Constantinople, Turkey, to get to his uncle in New York, and about the things he saw in New York harbor steaming about in the tug F. B. Rogers, with a couple of photographers.

* * *

We simply can't wait a minute longer to tell you about "Breakfast with the Clowns," by Rosalie Slocum. All of you who read this review have been to the circus, we are sure, but you may not have been able to have breakfast with the clowns.

Abby was a fortunate little girl whose father waked her so early one morning that the moon was still in the sky and everyone else in the house seemed fast asleep. "If we hurry right along" he told her, "we might possibly have breakfast with the clowns." And hurry they did.

One very pleasant thing about breakfasting with the clowns was that the waiter told Abby she might have anything she wanted. And what do you think she chose?

"Anything I want?" Abby asked. "*Anything I want?* Then I'll have baked beans and ice cream!"

This is an enchanting book with pictures in colors on every page—and most of them in several colors.

* * *

"Humphrey the Pig," by Marjorie Knight, and "Twin Kids," by Inez Hogan, are two lovely picture books. Humphrey was a pig which liked to sit quietly and think. That was how he happened to hear Jamie, the farm boy, telling one of the neighbors about the circus that had come to town. And that was when he heard of Hippo the Potamus and determined to see him. But after he saw Hippo, Humphrey had a dream that was so unpleasant that he decided he would never again sit by himself and think.

"Twin Kids," by Inez Hogan, is a story of Petunia and her pets. Petunia had a cat named Tinksy, a dog named Nappy, a bunny named Peter Pink-ears, and twin kids named Tim and Tom. But sometimes Petunia forgot to feed her pets, and what happened then you must read the book to find out.

E. C.

* * *

The author of "Gardening for Children and Beginners" was given her first "real" garden when she was ten. Because the growing and tending of plants, and the making of what she calls "garden pictures," was such a delight to her, M. E. Stebbing has written this charming book for the help and encouragement of boy and girl gardeners, no matter where they live or how small or how large their plots of land may be.

In order to make everything very clear and simple she describes seven different types of gardens belonging to seven different children and tells how each child has discovered the best way to lay out his plot, the best flowers to grow in each case, and the best way to deal with any difficulties that may arise.

Bridget's garden, for instance, is easy to look after. It has plenty of sun, is sheltered from the wind, and has good soil. No wonder everything thrives there!

Jane has a "Wild Garden" at the edge of a wood, and has wisely decided to leave everything as natural as possible and only to plant shrubs and bulbs that can take care of themselves.

Dickie has a garden that faces north-west and so gets very little sun. In a corner is a tree that is something of a problem because it takes some of the goodness out of the soil. It is interesting to read how Dickie finds plants that will grow with hardly any sun to help them, and others that actually prefer to live close to the roots of a tree.

Then there is Jim who likes stones and small plants and so has made a rockery garden; and Sheila who lives in a town and has to do the best she can with a rather dreary corner; and Susan who has no real garden at all but does wonders with a window-box and with indoor plants and flowers such as cacti and bulbs; and Mary who has a lovely rose garden with stone paths and hedges—Mary's mother is a rose-grower herself and is always at hand to help—and Peggy who lives by the sea and has to contend with sand and wind.

D. A. L.

The Trader's Children, by Laura Adams Armer. New York: Longmans, Green and Co. $2.50.

The Wonderful Wonders of One—Two—Three, by David Eugene Smith. Illustrated by Barbara Ivins. New York: McFarlane Warde McFarlane. $1.

Perkey, A Biography of a Skunk, by Agnes Akin Atkinson. Illustrated with photographs. New York: Viking Press. $1.50.

At the Zoo, the stereo-book of animals, by Capt. R. Cheyne-Stout. New York: Farrar and Rhinehart. $2.

Sailing In, the stereo-book of ships, by Alexander Laing. New York: Farrar and Rhinehart. $2.

Breakfast With the Clowns, by Rosalie Slocum. Illustrated in colors. New York: Viking Press. $1.

Humphrey the Pig, by Marjorie Knight. Illustrated by Clinton Knight. New York: E. P. Dutton and Co. $1.

Twin Kids, by Inez Hogan. Illustrated by the author. New York: E. P. Dutton and Co. $1.

Gardening for Children and Beginners, by M. E. Stebbing in collaboration with Louey Chisholm. London: Nelson. 5s. net.

Both Illustrations From "Breakfast With the Clowns," by Rosalie Slocum (Viking Press)

Have You Ever Breakfasted With the Clowns?

A Water Color by Polly Nordell

The Merry-Go-Round

Around and around—on a Merry-Go-Round
High in the air, and holding the reins,
Blowing balloons, and blowing our hair,
Whirling around on a Merry-Go-Round.

Whirling around—on a Merry-Go-Round,
Singing and laughing, and all together;
Watching the trees and houses a-twirling,
When we go round—on a Merry-Go-Round.

POLLY NORDELL

Private School Education

Through Individual Instruction

Promotes:

ORIGINALITY
INDUSTRY
INITIATIVE
JUDGMENT
OBEDIENCE
GOOD HABITS
RELIABILITY
RIGHT THINKING
SELF-CONTROL

Consult the school advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor, Tuesdays and Saturdays, on the Education Page

A. F. of L. Absorbs Ship Union To Bolster Fight Upon C. I. O.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 30—The International Seamen's Union, said to have been undermined by Communists, has been taken over by the American Federation of Labor, and will be refinanced and reorganized. Such instances in the labor movement are rare.

Decision of the A. F. of L. to take the seamen's group under its wing was made at the federation's executive council meeting here. William Green, A. F. of L. president, becomes the principal director of the union.

It is considered possible there may be more maritime strikes under the new setup, which was virtually forced as a defense against the C. I. O. The new tactics call for close teamwork between the seamen's union and the International Longshoremen's Association. Mr. Green is reported to feel that longshoremen should refuse to handle cargo unless the ship is manned by A. F. of L. seamen.

Ban on Strikes Sought

However, many seamen believe that success in rebuilding the union can best be accomplished by avoiding strikes. It is pointed out that forced help is difficult to handle and that the longshoremen's association faces a dangerous C. I. O. fight of its own.

Communists have centered attention upon the seamen's union in recent years because seamen can carry their literature to ports throughout the world, often to countries where communist literature is contraband, according to veterans of the union. Communists have waged a special campaign to win American seamen, it is asserted

According to union officials efforts of Communists to capture workers in American shipping were started in 1930 with formation of the Marine Transport Workers' Union. By 1933, the organization was flourishing, but two years later it was disbanded. Members were reported to have been instructed to join the A. F. of L. seamen's union and "bore within." At the same time, Communist unions in other industries also were said to have disbanded under the same orders.

Communist Tactics

Communist tactics were not to preach communism but to provoke discontent among workers both against conditions and against the A. F. of L. union and its officers, according to information.

While many leaders of dissension were not communists, it is charged they were manipulated by the communist minority. Certain elements challenging the A. F. of L. regime recently set up the National Maritime Union. This, in turn, became affiliated with the C. I. O.

Several rehabilitation plans were put before the A. F. of L. executive council. The first would have merged temporarily the seamen's union with the longshoremen's union, putting the president of the latter, Joseph P. Ryan, in charge of the amalgamation. Protests came from members of the seamen's union against being put under domination of the longshoremen. They won their struggle to escape Mr. Ryan's dominion, although he was made a member of the board of three to guide the union. The third member is Holt Ross, an A. F. of L. organizer, who is acceptable to the seamen. Mr. Ross will act as Mr. Green's representative. Headquarters of the union will be in New York City.

Trials of the seamen's union are credited partly to the nature of the occupation. While thousands of seamen are away on ships, union meetings are held by the men on shore. These usually include a number of unemployed, who often are discontents. Their carpings are said to have led to unwise legislation.

Keeping a membership informed about union affairs when that membership is distributed largely in vessels over the globe has raised a problem altogether different from that of a union which can call a mass meeting at any time.

National Control

In addition, when other unions were centralizing, the seamen's union lacked a vigorous national control. It retained the old method under which unions developed as separate groups. Its best national effort was put into federal legislation, where the union obtained some splendid advances, placing American seamen in some regards ahead of those of any other nation—but as an organization, the central administration continued weak, authority resting chiefly with the districts.

Because of this condition, the international union failed to develop the men, constitution or practices to meet present conditions. During the past year members became especially dissatisfied with their officers on the Atlantic coast. Many ceased paying dues. The union is said to be practically without funds.

Under A. F. of L. control the union is expected to have a strong national management.

Another obstacle to the union was refusal of ship owners to deal with it. Ship owners fought the union, defeated it in 1921, and for 13 years had their own way. Wages went down until in some instances able seamen were getting only $25 a month.

How the A. F. of L.'s endeavour to rehabilitate the organization will work out is expected to depend largely upon the sort of leadership provided by the A. F. of L. Many seamen are represented as being loyal to the A. F. of L. and willing to resume membership under able management.

Jurisdiction of the seamen's union includes all unlicensed men on ships, including members of the deck, engine and stewards' departments.

Mr. Green announced that national conferences of organized white collar and agricultural cannery workers might be held in Denver, Colo., in October during the convention there of the American Federation of Labor, and that national councils would be formed in these fields, preliminary to establishment of international unions.

Growth of Unionism

Mr. Green attributed the growth in labor organization this year for the most part to the decision of the United States Supreme Court approving the National Labor Relations Act. The decision confirming the law, he said, established that workers could organize into unions without fear of discharge. This fear, he declared, had served as the greatest restraining factor in the past.

The jump in the numbers of organized workers totaling several millions or more, he asserted would have occurred without the C. I. O. Without the labor split the A. F. of L. would have gone ahead with its organizing work, and the number brought into trade unions, he declared, would have been the same or more.

The A. F. of L. president deplored raids on local unions of his organization which he attributed to the C. I. O., saying the C. I. O. had destroyed some A. F. of L. organizations.

Discounting the idea that competition between the two factions had increased interest in trade unionism and augmented membership, he said it had a deterring effect, discouraging some non-union workers from joining any union and had stimulated independent unions.

Beyond C. I. O. members in the automobile, steel and textile industries, Mr. Green alleged C. I. O. increases had been made mostly through raids on A. F. of L. unions.

He reported the A. F. of L. to be spending more money on organizing than ever before in its history and said it was meeting its increased expenses.

Workers Hail 'War Chest' to Organize Ford

Wide World

Scene at Milwaukee Convention

The Enthusiastic Scene Shown Above Was Photographed at the Recent Convention of United Automobile Workers of America After a Motion Was Adopted Unanimously by Delegates of 400,000 Members of the Union, Who Listened to Speeches by John L. Lewis, Chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, and Others Calling for a Special Assessment of One Dollar on Each Member to Raise a "War Chest" for a Campaign to Organize Employees of the Ford Motor Company

Peaceful End Seen in Rail Dispute

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 30—Though the threat of a general railroad strike might seem more imminent as a result of the failure here Aug. 25 of preliminary negotiations between the operating unions and employers over higher wage demands, the probability of a settlement without a tie-up is reiterated by observers familiar with details of the dispute and with the background of railroad labor relations.

The machinery of the Railway Labor Act, it is pointed out, not only automatically postpones actual steps toward instituting a strike for possibly several months, but, in practice, makes it morally if not legally mandatory for each side to accept recommendations of the President's emergency board, if an agreement is not reached earlier and the dispute should be carried that far.

Meanwhile, there remains another step in the process which may consume many weeks. After failure of employers and workers to agree, the act provides that either upon request of one of the parties or by its own volition the National Railway Mediation Board may attempt to bring the two parties together. The board has so offered its services and conferences under its guidance are under way.

Further Delays Set

If this effort of the board also fails to produce an agreement and either party refuses to accede to arbitration, the matter is then reported to the President who appoints a special fact-finding board. At least 30 days must elapse after appointment of this board before a strike may be called, and another 30 days after the board's recommendations are made public.

Considering the time necessary for conciliation efforts under the regular mediation board, the time involved in the emergency board investigation, and the period of waiting specified after the report is made, the process is certain, it is felt here, to require more than two and one-half months.

The important factor, it is pointed out by veteran rail men, both among employers and unionists, is that whatever the recommendations of the President's board, if an agreement is not reached in the meantime, it will be accepted by both sides. The moral obligation incurred by the fact the Railway Labor Act was written jointly by employers and unions is so great, it is conceded, that refusal to accept an agreement reached under processes prescribed by the act is considered out of the question.

In any event, there have been no strikes, with one minor exception, on the railroads since the act was passed in 1922. A number of disputes have gone to the emergency board but its recommendations, except in that one case, have been accepted by both parties.

The operating unions—engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen and switchmen—including about 300,000 men, had been in conference with a committee representing the owners for over two weeks. The workers asked a 20 per cent increase. Sessions were closed and although it is assumed that compromises were offered or suggested, the deadlock came when employers are reported to have refused not only to accede to the demand but to offer a compromise. It is reliably reported the employers are seeking changes in rules governing certain working conditions and that their attitude in this wage dispute is likely influenced by the desire to take advantage of all bargaining weapons.

The non-operating unions—those who do not ride the trains—including over 200,000 members, recently compromised with the roads on a pay boost of 5 cents an hour, which amounts to about 6 per cent. They had asked a 20-cent increase. The agreement came after the mediation board had stepped in.

Meanwhile, some 8000 Pullman porters, through their recently-organized Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters have persuaded the Pullman Company to sign an agreement including a wage boost of $12 a month. The agreement in this case also came as a result of the efforts of the federal mediation board, under a special mediator, Robert P. Cole.

Whalen in Italy Tells Mussolini Of U. S. Union Rivalry

ROME, Aug. 30 (AP)—Grover A. Whalen of New York, after a 30-minute audience with Premier Mussolini, said Il Duce asked many questions about the economic situation in the United States and about labor.

Signor Mussolini was particularly interested in the rival labor leaders, William Green of the American Federation of Labor and John L. Lewis of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Mr. Whalen, in Italy arranging for this country's participation in the New York's World Fair of 1939, said he told Signor Mussolini conditions in America were greatly improved.

Mr. Whalen, head of the New York fair, and Dr. Orazio Pedrazzi, representing the Italian Government, signed a contract providing for an Italian pavilion at the exposition. The contract reserved 100,000 square feet of space for the Italian exhibit.

The one-time New York police commissioner said he commented on the great physical improvement he found in Italy, particularly the cities and police forces, and that traffic management was efficient.

Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

sought to oust Mr. Mortimer and Mr. Hall, unity leaders, and substitute Mr. Frankensteen and Mr. Thomas.

Delegates also completed action on revision of the international's constitution, adopted a resolution supporting independent labor's political action and renewed an attack on William Green, American Federation of Labor president. Minor matters were turned over to the executive committee for action.

The convention voted to retain constitutional provisions that local unions, voting strikes, obtain the executive board's approval before walking out, and that in cases of emergency the president may authorize the strike pending the board's consideration.

Mr. Martin also was granted power to suspend officers for cause, but in such cases the officers are to have a hearing before the executive committee. The latter's decision is to be final.

In a telegram to Mr. Green and the A. F. of L. general executive council, the convention protested Mr. Green's charge that Mr. Lewis falsified when he stated the federation leader attempted to block a U. A. W. contract with the General Motors Corporation.

"We are quite familiar with and have certain knowledge of your activities and your telephonic conversation with General Motors Corporation advising them not to sign an exclusive bargaining contract with the U. A. W.," the telegram said.

"If this is not a traitorous act against us and the whole labor movement then we do not understand the English language."

U. S. to Aid Air Conference

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—The United States will send an aircraft carrier and 78 airplanes to Lima, Peru, to participate in the Inter-American Technical Aviation Conference there next month. The aircraft carrier U. S. S. Ranger will be accompanied by two destroyers, the U. S. S. Worden and the U. S. S. Hull, the State Department said.

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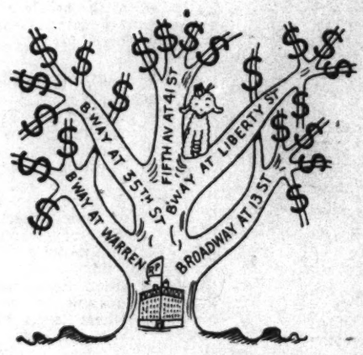

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All from our regular stock. Tailored by hand in our own workrooms.

SUITS	OVERCOATS
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321 were $65	803 were $65
1761 were $55	846 were $55
1500 were $50	393 were $50
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$35 now!	$35 now!

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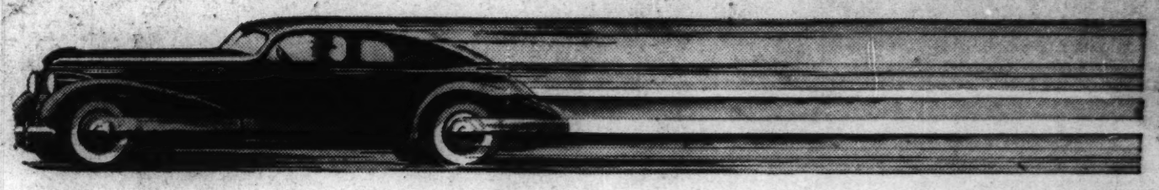
you're *always* on gas-saving time



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NO SECOND GRADE
NO THIRD GRADE

New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Page 15-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1937

Drastic Auto Law Goes Into Effect in N.H.

Drunken, Reckless Drivers to Have Insurance Rates Increased

Other Features

Law Proposes to Remove Irresponsible Drivers From the Highways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 30—New Hampshire motorists convicted of driving while under the influence of liquor will have their insurance rates increased 50 per cent and those found guilty of reckless driving will face a 25 per cent increase under a new Motor Vehicle Financial Responsibility Act which goes into effect in this state on Wednesday.

Because of these and other provisions, John E. Sullivan, insurance commissioner, calls the act "one of the most drastic, if not the most drastic, financial responsibility laws enacted by any state in the country."

The Commissioner estimates that approximately 50 per cent of the auto owners in the state carry insurance. Many, but by no means all, of the remaining owners are expected to be insured shortly.

The new law stipulates that a motorist involved in an accident for which he is financially responsible for damages of more than $25 must either show his financial ability to pay, or face the loss of his license and registration. The automobile involved in such a violation will be forbidden to be registered again by anyone in New Hampshire.

As enacted with amendments, the measure furthermore provides that no automobile purchased on the installment plan may be registered until the owner has proven his ability to meet claims that may arise. This may be done by purchase of insurance or proof of financial standing. Insurance companies are granted permission to make a surcharge of a dollar when they are required to furnish a certificate showing the financial responsibility of a driver.

Commenting on the measure, Commissioner Sullivan admitted that "it does combine the features of financial responsibility and compulsory insurance in a way that is, perhaps, somewhat unusual but it imposes penalties that are fully justified. I am especially in favor of those put upon drunken operators and drivers who operate cars in a reckless manner on the roads."

Some 26 other states and several Canadians provinces have financial responsibility acts similar to New Hampshire's new law. Massachusetts is the only State with compulsory liability insurance. In regard to drunken and reckless drivers, the New Hampshire legislation is one of the most severe in the United States.

Security Office Opened

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 30 — A field office of the Social Security Board was opened here today, under the authority of John Pearson, New England regional director, and under the management of Douglass V. Hemming. Claims for lump-sum payments under the federal old-age benefits programs are being received, and application for employees' social security account numbers are filed. The board has other Vermont offices at Rutland and Burlington.

Personalities Exchanged At Codman Hill Hearing

In Boston Today

Bickering Marks Fin. Com. Session

Personalities and bickering again marked today's session of the Finance Commission's hearing of the Codman Hill Construction Company work for the George Robert White Fund.

Mayor Mansfield reiterated that the commission was biased and that testimony in this case has been "deliberately suppressed."

Commissioner Joseph E. Scolponeti charged that the mayor's protracted examination was simply a move to "throw dust in the eyes of the public" and that the mayor was investigating the Finance Commission itself.

This exchange came at a time when Robert E. Cunniff, secretary of the Finance Commission, was on the stand. Mr. Cunniff, the Mayor declared, "has run the whole show" for the commission. He insisted the secretary has directed all investigations, hired the experts and passed on the reports, but has persistently failed to enter communications of the Mayor voicing criticism in the official minutes of the commission.

Chairman David Lasker contradicted the Mayor and advised him Mr. Cunniff "was not running the show."

Charles J. Riley, a plumber who sent the city two bills for work done on a furnace in White Fund property at 194 Boylston Street, was recalled to the stand to identify his first bill of Oct. 23, 1935, for $989 and his second bill of Dec. 2 for $827. The witness testified his bookkeeping adhered to no elaborate system and that there was no indication on the second bill that it was for a balance due on the repair job.

Just before adjournment, for a City Council meeting at 2 p. m., the Mayor offered in evidence, in order to show that the city was protected, a copy of a bond for $25,000 posted for Maj. Roswell G. Hall, real-estate manager of the White Fund for the year 1935. In that year Major Hall, the Mayor said, authorized repairs to the extent of $24,909.

William J. Driscoll, president of the Codman Hill company, whose jail term for contempt ends at midnight tonight, will take the stand at 2 p. m., tomorrow.

Townsend Man For Connery Seat

Fred G. Bushold of Lawrence, former Union-Coughlin-Townsend candidate for Governor in 1936, today filed papers for the Union Party nomination for the congressional seat of the late William P. Connery of Lynn.

He is the first candidate seeking to represent his party as an official political party. In the last election the Unionists obtained more than 3 per cent of the vote cast in the state and thereby achieved legal approval to enter any primary in any political contest.

Five other candidates have filed papers for the Connery seat: Lawrence J. Connery of Lynn, brother and secretary of the late congressman, and Charles J. McCarthy of Peabody, both seeking the Democratic nomination; and Representative Edward D. Sirois of Lawrence, C. F. Nelson PPratt of Saugus and Leonard C. Atkinson of Winthrop, seeking the Republican nomination.

The primaries will be held Sept. 14.

Night Speed Set At 45-Mile Top

In an effort to reduce the number of accidents occurring at night, Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles, has tightened the restrictions on speed during that time of day.

A limit of 45 miles an hour was fixed by him today for all driving at night during the months of September to December, inclusive. The licenses of drivers reported by state police, local police or registry inspectors to have broken this rule, will be suspended, he said.

Records of accidents in Massachusetts for several years show an increase in the number of deaths from night driving during the winter months. During September to December, inclusive, last year, there were 95 fatalities during the day and 260 at night, the registrar disclosed.

"These figures speak for themselves," he said. They call for drastic enforcement during the fall and winter nights. These night deaths are the result of a combination of speed, wet roads and insufficient or glaring headlights."

In addition to the rule for night driving, Mr. Goodwin announced that licenses also would be suspended for driving more than 45 miles an hour on wet roads at any time of day or night.

U. S. Attorney Gets Assistant

Members of the state and federal bar, legislators and other officials, crammed the office of United States Attorney Francis J. W. Ford this morning as Jackson J. Holtz of Dorchester was sworn in as assistant United States Attorney and became the youngest member of Mr. Ford's staff.

Mr. Holtz, who is 29, graduated from Boston University in 1927 and from Boston University Law School two years later. He is a member of the Massachusetts Federal Bar and last Saturday he resigned as a Democratic member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. His duties will begin on Sept. 1.

The new assistant attorney replaces Charles A. Rome, who has resigned to go into private practice. Mr. Rome has served under Mr. Ford since January, 1934, during which time he received recognition for the prosecution of fake butter and olive oil rackets. Mr. Rome will go into partnership with Lewis H. Weinstein, former assistant corporation counsel for the city, at 18 Tremont street.

B. & M. Grain Agent Honored

Charles W. Boynton, grain agent of the Boston & Maine Railroad and a member for many years of the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange, was called "on the carpet" this afternoon by Carl J. B. Currie, president of the Exchange.

Summoned to the library of the Exchange, Mr. Boynton was taken before Mr. Currie, but no reprimand was forthcoming. Instead, in the presence of a large group of members he was presented with a traveling bag and billfold which bulged with greenbacks donated by members of the Exchange. He was felicitated on completion of 51 years of service with the B. & M.

Tomorrow Mr. Boynton retires. He plans an extensive travel program.

Honest Films Demanded For Race Portrayal

Williamstown Institute Opens With Discussion of Motion Pictures

Dr. Dale Speaks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 30—Consumer organization powerful enough to force the motion picture industry to make "honest and accurate" portrayals of races and vocational behavior—giving the industry the opportunity "to become the ally and not the enemy of the school and church in developing the culture of America"—was recommended at the opening forum today of the second Institute of Human Relations.

This suggestion on how to obtain "fewer and better" pictures came in a session given over to a critical analysis of the shortcomings of the movies and the scant regard producers have shown for the effect of their product on the minds and characters of people who see them.

The institute, sponsored by National Conference of Jews and Christians, opened its five-day session last night, when Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president emeritus of Williams College and chairman of the former Williamstown Institute of Politics, welcomed several hundred members and entered a plea for friendly and open-minded discussions. The purpose of the institute, he said, is to consider "public opinion in a democracy."

Put on Defense

Hollywood was put on the defense by Dr. Edgar Dale of Ohio State University, author of "Our Movie-Made Children," who opened the Monday morning forum on the subject of the motion picture as an influence on public opinion. The film produced in the name of entertainment too often inculcates untrue pictures of other nationalities, of vocational behavior and forms other incorrect mental stereotypes, he said. All of these may be and are used by the propagandist. He called for the organization of cinema-goers to help make such pictures unprofitable at the box office, and to support those which are honest and accurate in their portrayals.

"What we most need in the solution of this problem," Dr. Dale said "is more serious thinking about the role the motion picture ought to play in the development of satisfactory human relations. We have conceived the role of the motion picture too narrowly when we think of it primarily as an entertainment device, we need to explore the function of the motion picture as a device for giving its viewers a more accurate comprehensive view of the world in which they live. Common people everywhere want to have the world interpreted to them so that difficult ideas are made comprehensive, so that vagueness becomes clarity."

Specializing Urged

Dr. Dale suggested, as one solution, that theaters specialize in various types of films, with some showing serious, informative pictures. He urged that producers make more good short subjects, films of educational worth and he recommended that agencies outside of Hollywood, including churches, trade unions, schools, colleges, independents, and the Government, make suitable pictures. The so-called documentary film, particularly, he regarded as offering a wide opportunity for creative artists to interpret current problems. The citizenry, he also insisted, should be trained in critical judgment so that they would be able to distinguish the good from the bad, not only in motion pictures but also in radio programs and in what they read in the press. "We have learned to make and distribute propaganda faster than we have learned how to resist and evaluate it," he declared, and he called for an emphasis upon the latter problem.

Fred Eastman, professor of biography, literature and the drama at the Chicago Theological Seminary, gave support to Dr. Dales' view when he declared that the group controlling the motion pictures "had until recently too little regard for the effect of their pictures upon the minds and characters of the people who saw them and too little sense of responsibility for protecting America's good name abroad."

Mr. Eastman recommended a four-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Big Class J Sloops Off On Second Race

Marked Improvement in Sailing of Endeavour II Shown Saturday

Sopwith Cheered

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Aug. 30—As the five largest racing sloops in the world dance today over Marblehead's marine playground in the second race of the five-day series, marked improvement in the sailing of Endeavour II is evidenced in comparison with her sailing in the America's Cup series one month ago.

Both British and American friends of the British challenger are happy over the results of the New York Yacht Club cruise, for after viewing the battle of tacks up the wind and jibes and changes of spinnakers off the wind, great applause was given to Mr. Sopwith in sailing one of the best races of this year's visit to American waters.

At no time during Saturday's first race was Mr. Sopwith counted out of possible triumph. After following in the wake of Rainbow, who had taken the start, Skipper Sopwith, as his friends are beginning to call him now, went off by himself for a short hitch into Magnolia and then stood out to sea, where he soon took the lead from Rainbow, Ranger in third berth.

Covering Ranger

Rainbow had been covering Ranger up until this time during the race, but Ranger was painfully starting to walk through her lee an hour and fifteen minutes after the start. Charlie Hovey, believing Ranger too fast for him tacked over towards Endeavour II, leaders in the race.

Mr. Hovey undoubtedly hoped he, too, would get a lifting slant off Eastern Point as did Endeavour. The latter had tacked to cover Rainbow, second boat, and the two leaders were being headed going into the shoreline.

There was a good cause for English cheering at this point for it looked as if Mr. Sopwith, covering Rainbow easily and getting headed with a probable lifting slant on the next tack, would have the race all spliced in the spinnaker bag.

But, when Endeavour tacked to sea, covering Rainbow, the wind shifted unhappily for both boats and their second heading was recorded. This proved to be Mr. Sopwith's undoing, for meanwhile Ranger had picked two good slants and then came over to cover his two rivals.

With the old story of Ranger once again leading, Mr. Sopwith failed to give up as the two boats rounded the buoy. He proved that he has learned much since the America's Cup races, for his down the wind work Saturday was beautiful to behold. Various tactics were tried by Endeavour in an effort to nail Ranger.

Set Spinnakers

Endeavour set spinnakers and doused them, set reaching balloon jibs and doused them. For the first time this year, Mr. Vanderbilt was forced to copy his English rival instead of the reverse situation. On each change of sail and change of tactics, Mr. Vanderbilt was forced to follow in order to stave off the on rushing Endeavour.

The defeat of nine minutes that Ranger tacked on to Endeavour was not as hull-down as the time would indicate. In fact Endeavour was merely 300 yards behind Ranger, a close victory in Class J racing. The dying wind had brought Ranger across the line and then dropped completely, leaving a "white ash" breeze for the other four boats.

Mr. Sopwith's English friends point out the improvement of their favorite skipper in Saturday's race.

Mr. Sopwith gained a good start, only beaten by Mr. Hovey with a perfectly-timed opening bid. Mr. Sopwith sailed his own race and was only beaten on an unfortunate wind shift that gave Ranger the winning slant, they pointed out.

Endeavour actually gained in distance on Ranger off the wind although the light airs lost her time. Ranger showed her terrific speed when she was near the other boats, and only smart sailing on the part of the underdog British challenger made a race of it. True, Ranger being forced over the line gave the boats practically two minutes, but Ranger picked up almost immedi-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 5)

Getting a Line on the Race

By a Staff Photographer

This Boy Knows His Problems

He's Behind Other Persons' Sailing on a Bench, but the Telescope Gets Him Out Where He Can See Everything—Over Their Shoulders

President Urges N. E. States To Redraft Flood Compacts; Insists on Federal Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30—The New England states can get flood control without waiting for the reconvening of Congress, President Roosevelt states in a letter to Representative William M. Citron (D) of Connecticut.

The solution, states the President, lies in the 1936 Flood Control Act, which gives advance authorization of Congress to states to draw up purely flood-control pacts which shall confine themselves to the manner of making contributions and their division among the states concerned. He believes it would be worth while for the states to call special sessions of their Legislatures for this purpose.

President Roosevelt repeats his opposition to the present Connecticut and Merrimac River pacts because they provide for state ownership of dam and reservoir sites and certain state control over power to be developed. He asserts that "the insistence of some" upon having these pacts ratified in the form submitted "nullified every effort which I made" for a satisfactory adjustment of the problem.

What President Writes

The text of the President's letter follows:

My Dear Mr. Citron:

I have your letter of Aug. 18 concerning the Merrimack and Connecticut River flood control compacts.

Knowing of your active efforts to obtain flood control for the New England States, I am sure that you share my regrets that the project authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1936 for the Connecticut and Merrimack River basins has not yet reached the construction stage. However, the insistence of some upon having the Connecticut and Merrimack River flood control compacts consented to by Congress in the form in which they were submitted nullified every effort which I made to bring back a satisfactory adjustment of the differences between the Federal Government and the states concerned.

The provisions of these compacts which require title of project lands to vest and remain in the states where the projects are located and which embody reservations to such states with respect to power development are not only in conflict with the requirements of the Flood Control Act of 1936, but contravene existing federal statutes and policy relating to the development of the water resources of streams subject to federal jurisdiction.

The failure of Congress to consent to the compacts does not mean that the projects must wait until Congress again meets and takes further action. The Flood Control Act of 1936 gives advance consent to compacts which provide only for the manner of making the contributions required by Section 3 of that act and the proportion of such contributions to be made by each state.

I am strongly of the opinion that flood control in these states is of sufficient importance to the states of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont and Connecticut to warrant the calling of a special session of their legislatures to approve a compact following strictly the provisions of Section 4 of the Flood Control Act of 1936 which gives advance consent of Congress to such a compact. As soon as such a compact is agreed to by the signatory states, the Secretary of War will be able promptly to commence construction of the projects.

Woodring Denies Report He'll Leave War Post

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30—Secretary of War Harry Woodring today flatly denied the truth of rumors that he would resign as a result of the criticism to which he has been subjected in connection with the drawing up of interstate flood-control compacts for the Connecticut and Merrimac Valleys.

Three weeks ago a member of Congress in touch with the White House told newspapermen that "Secretary Woodring has been put on the spot as a result of the pact situation, and may have to resign."

Testimony before the House Flood Control Committee this month brought assertions from representatives of all four of the New England states concerned that army engi-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

Public Utility Boards Held Of Great Import

Proposals to Improve the Regulatory Activities Made in Report

Harvard Releases

Professor Ruggles Urges Advisory Councils in Naming Members

State public utility commissions are so important in controlling utility functions that they would be necessary for public protection even if public utilities were completely government-owned and controlled, Prof. C. O. Ruggles of the Harvard Business School concludes in a study released today by the Harvard Bureau of Business Research.

While public utility commissions have been attacked as utility-controlled by many critics, Professor Ruggles in general defended the commissions but made numerous proposals to improve their regulatory activities. Concerning government ownership in connection with commission functions, the professor stated:

"The public should not imagine that a shift of public ownership and operation will relieve it of the task of working out a satisfactory program of utility regulation.

Vital Problems

"A mayor with political ambitions may initiate a depreciation policy that will appear to make the operation of a municipal plan very successful during his administration. The most vital problems of utilities are not solved by changing the form of ownership. Any fair test of the merits of either public or private ownership is dependent upon competent continuous regulation."

Professor Ruggles' study is entitled "Aspects of the Organization, Functions, and Financing of State Public Utility Commissions."

Although numerous critics of the Massachusetts commission have urged public election of the members rather than appointment by the Governor, Professor Ruggles concluded "such an important consideration as securing the best possible men for the office by holding out the opportunity to serve in any state would seem to make appointment rather than election the better plan."

Yet the professor runs counter to the theory advanced by others that election by the public would render a commissioner more responsive to the will of the people in connection with utility rate schedules, which are considered far too high in many quarters.

Advisory Council

Regarding appointments, the professor proposed the establishment of a nonpolitical, unsalaried advisory council to aid the Executive in selecting suitable commissioners.

He also urged a longer term of office and some protection against the removal of commissioners by the appointing power to gain some political end.

In addition, he advocated higher salaries, stating "the work of these commissioners is as vital to the people as is the work of the judiciary itself . . . . Commissioners should receive salaries equal to those paid to the highest judiciary positions in the state."

In Massachusetts the chairman of the commission receives $8000, while his associates receive $7000 a year. The highest judicial salary in Massachusetts is paid to Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg of the State Supreme Court who receives $15,000 a year.

The Harvard professor sees some danger to consumer interest in that

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Deadline Set for Codman Hill Inquiry

Unless some incident now unforseen by both Mayor Mansfield and the Finance Commission crops up, the Codman Hill investigation will be concluded before the end of this week. David Lasker, Finance Commission chairman, has declared that hearings will be completed on Wednesday if the commission "has to sit until midnight." If Mr. Lasker's prediction is fulfilled the investigation will end just as the mayoralty campaign officially begins.

Only 10 weeks remain before Nov. 2 when Boston elects a new mayor,

Up and Down Beacon Hill

new members to the School Committee and a new City Council. The distribution of nomination papers to 17 candidates on Tuesday marks the real opening of the race. In previous years mayoralty campaigns have actively begun some weeks before Labor Day but the Codman Hill case has delayed all public proceedings this year. Candidates, like Wilkins Macawber, have been waiting "for something to turn up."

Just what has been turned up is a question in the average voters' mind. But the politicians, with one eye on the Codman case, have kept the other eye on the Federal building where a special investigation into the income tax statements of certain public leaders has been quietly going on. What this probe may turn up is also a question now arousing much speculation. The secrecy with which Federal authorities are acting is said to be disturbing political groups much more than the noisy Codman Hill probe.

The Codman case has been fully reported by the newspapers while the income tax check-up is a strictly private matter. Therefore the mayoralty candidates are expected to "sound off" as soon as the Finance Commission hearings close, leaving such unknown quantities as the income tax on bridges to be crossed only if necessary. Already, in fact, former Gov. and Mayor James M. Curley has indicated what one of the issues of his campaign will be.

Speaking to a small group a few nights ago Mr. Curley referred to the Codman case and expressed a wish "to go back to City Hall and clean things up." When it is recalled that the past three administrations of Mr. Curley as Mayor of Boston have been accompanied by "investigations" into his activities, it is apparent why the former Mayor is not slow to rush to the defense of the public now as the man who should clean up this "dirty mess" as he describes present conditions under Mayor Mansfield.

Likewise candidate District Attorney William J. Foley has picked the Codman Hill case as something to talk about in the next 10 weeks. When he applied for nomination papers last Friday, Mr. Foley promised voters "a full and frank discussion of the records of respective candidates and of present political conditions, secretive alliances, furtive alliances and decoy candidates."

Until all the evidence is in and the hearings adjourned, the Codman Hill case will spare voters of many speeches interrupting the calm of summer twilight. Unfortunately, after the campaign really gets started the Codman case and other dubious activities of the past may furnish political propaganda that will cloak many vital and constructive matters that should be issues on which a new mayor is chosen.

Roland J. Sawyer Jr.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and somewhat threatening tonight and Tuesday; probably with showers Tuesday; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate variable and easterly winds becoming southwesterly.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight; Tuesday showers; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy with showers Tuesday and in the southeast portion tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Probably showers tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds tonight, becoming moderate southwest on Tuesday over the north portion and moderate east winds over the south portion; weather somewhat overcast with showers over the extreme south portion tonight and over the south portion Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	62	79	Minneapolis	66	86
Bermuda	78	82	New Orleans	78	84
Chicago	72	86	New York	72	79
Denver	58	84	Norfolk	60	84
Helena	48	72	Philadelphia	72	76
Jacksonville	76	86	St. Louis	72	94
Los Angeles	62	69	San Francisco	54	64
Miami	80	92	Washington	72	80

A—7:30 a. m. D. S. T. Aug. 30.
B—Maximum Aug. 29.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 4:54 p. m.; height, 10.1 feet.
Tuesday 7:36 a. m.; height, 9.7 feet.

Lights on vehicles at 7:32 p. m.

Maine G.O.P. Gain Seen in Special Session

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 30—Gov. Lewis O. Barrows is believed to have acted wisely by retreating from his original position and calling a special session of the State Legislature to seek funds for old-age assistance and equalization of educational opportunities. He previously had taken the position that unless Maine voters endorsed the 1 per cent retail sales tax which they rejected in a special referendum this month, there could be no funds for pensions or educational improvement and that a special session would be useless.

The Governor's about-face on the special session has been taken by some as an indication that he recognizes that unless the G. O. P. administration does something about old-age assistance, it may have guaranteed its defeat in the next election.

At any rate, the special session will accomplish one of two things, either of which will help to clear up the situation and to set the leaders of the Republican administration in a better light with the electorate.

It may enable the predominantly Republican Legislature to find a means of financing old-age pensions without the sales tax. If it does, then the Legislature may turn to the electorate in '38 and say it has done an able job, one which many believed impossible to accomplish. Governor Barrows will be set forth as having fulfilled his promise that, despite the defeat of the sales tax, he would do all he could for the aged.

On the other hand, the Legislature may fail to provide the necessary revenue, but even if that is so, it will be in a better position for having tried. It will afford administration leaders an opportunity to prove their statements that opponents of the sales tax, Senator Roy L. Fernald, Republican floor leader, in particular, have issued misleading statements and have made false claims on the ability of the State to finance old-age assistance without the new tax.

The special session appears to present the issue directly to Senator Fernald. Can he convince the Legislature that he has been right all the time, that the various economy measures he has suggested would do the trick if put into operation. And can he do this in the face of the denials of the state budget director, the Governor and other officials?

If Senator Fernald is at all disturbed over his position in the pending session, he gives no indication of it. The Governor's change of stand on the special session did not surprise him particularly. He has said from the start that one would be held.

With the session pending, Senator Fernald is busily preparing various economy bills, some of them similar to the bills for which he previously had argued in vain. One will seek re-enactment of the so-called "chain store" tax, repealed in the last hours of the recent legislative session, despite the fact the Legislature supposedly was hard pressed for sources of revenue.

Senator Fernald said this week the new bill should provide $100,000 in new income from a tax imposed on companies operating a large number of stores in the State. It is known that the repeal of the old tax did not meet with general approval. Re-enactment of the 10 per cent tax on liquor may also be a method of gaining additional revenue. Some feel that the State should either make some money for itself by taxing the large numbers of so-called slot machines which are doing a large nickel and dime business throughout the State, or act to ban the machines entirely.

* * *

Two Labor Bills

At least two bills apart from the main object of the special session will be introduced. They arise from the recent C. I. O. shoe strike in Lewiston and Auburn. State Senator Laurence J. Walsh (D) is working on them.

One of them seeks to exempt newspaper reporters from testifying in court actions arising from labor disputes. This will have the backing of at least those reporters who were called upon to testify in various actions against C. I. O. leaders in the Lewiston-Auburn shoe strike. Explaining the bill, Senator Walsh said he felt it unfair to call on newspapermen to supply testimony they gathered primarily for their newspapers and not the courts.

Testimony of newspapermen played an important part in the cases against C. I. O. leaders in the shoe strike. The fact that reporters were called to testify did not increase friendly relations between the newspapermen and the strikers, despite the fact that nothing to which the newspapermen testified was denied by any of the leaders or strikers. Strike leaders realized the position of the reporters under subpoena, but to many of the less well informed strikers it was enough to make them suspicious of newspapermen in general.

In another bill, State Senator Walsh will seek to have the term picketing clearly defined. The Maine statutes are lacking in clear labor laws.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

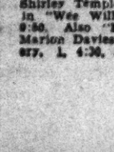
Coolidge Corner—
"Oh, Doctor," featuring Edward Everett Horton. 2, 5:10, 8:10. Also "Wee Willie Winkie," starring Shirley Temple. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35.

Keith Memorial—
"Make a Wish," featuring Bobby Breen, Henry Armetta. 11:21 a. m., 2:03, 4:45, 7:27, 10. Also "Hot Water," with the Jones family. 10:09 a. m., 12:51, 3:33, 6:15, 8:57.

Boston—
Stan Laurel and Oliver Hardy in "Way Out West." 9:50 a. m., 12:20, 2:50, 5:20, 7:50, 10:25. Also "The Man Who Cried Wolf," featuring Lewis Stone. 11:00 a. m., 1:30, 4:00, 6:35, 9:05.

Colonial—
"The Life of Emile Zola," starring Paul Muni. 3:30 and 8:30 daily.

University—



"The Road Back," with Erich Maria Remarque. 2:45, 6:10, 9:30. Also Robert Montgomery in "Ever Since Eve." 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

Uptown—
Shirley Temple and Victor McLaglen in "Wee Willie Winkie." 2:50, 6:20, 9:50. Also "Ever Since Eve," with Marion Davies and Robert Montgomery. 1, 4:30, 8.

Radio Programs
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Modern—
"You Can't Have Everything," featuring Alice Faye and the Ritz Brothers. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:30, 9:20. Also "Public Wedding," with Jane Wyman. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

South Station Theater—
Travel to Manila, "Animal Life of the Sands," "Night in Manhattan," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State and Orpheum—
"Topper," with Constance Bennett and Cary Grant. Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10:05. Also "Between Two Women," with Virginia Bruce, Franchot Tone and Maureen O' Sullivan. Orpheum: 9:50 a. m. Both theaters: 1:35, 5, 8:35.

Arts and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

Metropolitan—
Kay Francis in "Confession." 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:45, 7:40, 10:25. Stage: "Snap Into It," revue featuring the Samuels Brothers and Harriet Hayes.

Fenway and Paramount—
Jack Benny and Martha Raye in "Artists and Models." Fenway: 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:20, 9:20. Also "She's No Lady," with Ann Dvorak and John Trent. Fenway: 2:50, 5:45, 8:40. Paramount: 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Fine Arts—
Richard Tauber in "Heart's Desire," a musical romance of Vienna in English. 1:20, 3:30, 5:40, 7:50, 10. March of Time, 1, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40.

Tremont—
Joan Blondell and Fernand Gravet in "King and the Chorus Girl." 9 a. m., 12:33, 4:18, 8:02. Also "Prince and the Pauper," with the Mauch Twins and Erroll Flynn. 10:33 a. m., 2:16, 5:51, 9:47.

Other Events

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture on American Rooms by Mrs. Sayward. 11.

Kiwanis Club—
"A Worthwhile Kiwanis Objective" by Mr. Franklin H. Kean. Regular meeting. Hotel Touraine. 12:15.

New England Farm Said to Pay After Dry Years on Prairie

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRAGUE, Conn., Aug. 23—A farmer who has moved into New England from the middle west dust bowl now lives in this village of eastern Connecticut, where at last, he says, "we are on a farm that pays."

The farmer is Frederik Schnepper, who came east with his wife and six-year-old son from their 640-acre farm at Soda Well in Thunder Basin, Wyoming.

Eight years ago the Schneppers came to the United States from Germany and for $50 took out a homestead at Soda Well. Season after season brought poor crops, grass and corn dried up and the Schneppers' debts accumulated.

Finally the Resettlement Administration purchased 300,000 acres of the Wyoming dust bowl, including the Schnepper farm, to retire the area from agriculture and plant it again to prarie.

With $1000 received for the Soda Well property, an old car and personal belongings, the Schneppers came to Connecticut and settled on a $5000 farm here in Sprague. This was made possible by loans from the Resettlement Administration; but the farm, stocked with livestock and equipment, has long been successful as a dairy.

Neighbors say that Fred Schnepper is "a Trojan for hard work," but Mr. Schnepper enjoys that.

N. H. Writes New Labor Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 30—Labor in New Hampshire was well recognized during the session of the State Legislature just ended, a study of the measures enacted affecting labor reveals.

Though opposed by organized labor and organized industry, but sponsored by Gov. Francis P. Murphy, a measure ending employee contributions to the State's unemployment compensation fund was enacted by the lawmakers. This provision will mean a considerable saving for the workers.

Then changes were made to permit employers now exempted from provisions of the state unemployment insurance law to voluntarily obtain coverage for their employees starting Oct. 1. These exempted fields include: employers of less than four workers; non-profit making institutions organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable or educational purposes; non-profit making fraternal organizations, employing less than eight persons; and government agencies. Doctors, lawyers, and other professional men as well as tradesmen may cover their workers on these provisions thereby broadening the worker benefits provided by the fund.

The legislature enacted a 48-hour law covering women and minors employed in industry. This was included in the platform upon which Gov. Francis P. Murphy ran for governor.

The legislature also enacted three bills broadening the state employers' liability and workmen's compensation laws so that greater protection is afforded in a wider field of cases.

A Case of Down to the Sea on a Wheel

Almost a Sea-Going Wheelbarrow

This Maine Lobsterman Had a Useful Idea When He Affixed a Small Iron Wheel at the Bow of His Boat and Bolted on Two Handles at the Stern

Sea-Going Wheelbarrow Great Help

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE ELIZABETH, Maine—Here at Crescant Beach the sand shingle is quite flat instead of sloping quickly into deep water. At low tide this means that lobster fishermen, after mooring their power boats and rowing ashore in their landing skiffs, must haul the latter up a long, heavy beach to leave them above the high-water mark. The little craft are generally water-soaked and heavy and hauling them up and down the beach is a hard job.

Then one lobsterman conceived the idea of converting his skiff into a sea-going wheelbarrow, so to speak. He affixed a small iron wheel at the bow and bolted on two handles at the stern. When he wished to go out to his boat it made little difference to him if the tide was out. He loaded his spars, oilskins and rubber boots on the skiff and then easily trundled it down to the water's edge. Wheeling it back if the tide was out was equally easy.

Soon all the lobstermen at Crescent Beach equipped their skiffs in a similar manner and there one may see them today.

State Workers Protest Discharge

Nearly 200 hundred laborers, who had been discharged by the State Public Works Department last Friday, appeared at the office of Governor Hurley today to protest their dismissals.

Paul C. Ryan, assistant secretary to the Governor, told them some workers had to be laid off because the last Legislature had increased the pay of laborers from $4 to $5 a day without appropriating any extra funds.

Malden to Have New Theater Soon

Work has been started upon the construction of an $85,000 theater on the site of the old Mystic Theater in Malden, it was announced by Fred Green and Abner Ellenberg, motion picture operators, today. The new building will contain the latest ventilating system, an elaborate lounge room and a striking lobby and marquee. It is expected that the theater will be completed about the first of the year.

Flood

(Continued from Page 9)

neer officials had participated in the shaping of the pacts and had approved them in their final form, only to have the states discover, later that the pacts contravened federal law and policy in certain important respects.

Administration leaders have privately admitted that the states have had just cause for complaint that the War Department representatives never gave warning that the pacts were being drawn with provisions that violated federal law. The states did not learn this fact until the pacts had been ratified by all four state legislatures and had reached Washington.

Testimony before the House Committee brought repeated declarations that the states "put nothing in the compacts until War Department 'OK' had been obtained," and that no one ever suggested consultation with the Federal Power Commission which has led the attack on the compacts for their provisions giving states title to the project lands and a veto authority over power use and distribution.

Yacht Races

(Continued from Page 9)

ately for the third berth over Yankee and Endeavour I.

Mr. Sopwith's American friends—and he has a tremendous following now—are pleased with the results of these series of races, for they believe that he will come back again next year, so satisfactory for keen racing has been the series.

Mr. Sopwith has shown a definite love of racing this trip. It is quite a feat to stay here after being hopelessly outsailed in the treasured America's Cup series, especially when his boat seems to be so outclassed.

His love of sailing and his ability to race was more clearly emphasized yesterday when two races were sailed by the five Class J skippers in the Brutal Beasts, loaned to the five Class J skippers for a special Sunday trophy put up by Arthur Knapp, member of Ranger's afterguard.

Mr. Sopwith went back to the days of his youth when at 12 years of age he used to sail in 12-foot dinghies. Clearly outsailing his four competitors, Frederick Sigrist, Mr. Hovey, Gerard B. Lambert and Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. Sopwith won both races. Mr. Vanderbilt was last in both races, which proved to be a surprising note in the lively racing that is being held off Marblehead these days.

English observers chuckled over Mr. Sopwith's mastery of the small boats, and pointed out that "he isn't so dumb after all."

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Closed on Monday. "A Survey of American Painting." Through Sept. 25. Exhibit of the Week No. 12: Silver from Ireland. Recent accessions.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Reopening Thursday, Sept. 2. Admission free to all on every open day, i. e., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Sunday from 1 to 4 p. m.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Closed through Sept. 13.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—German Water Colors, drawings, sculpture, decorative arts of 19th and 20th century.

Boston Public Library—Books, manuscripts, and pictures commemorating the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, Sept. 19.

Doll & Richards—Miscellany of oils and water colors

Goodspeed's — Audubon "Quadruples." Through August.

Robert C. Vose Galleries—Landscapes of nineteenth Century England. Paintings by Alexander Iacovleff, early etchings by A. W. Heintzelman.

Holman's Print Shop—Portraits with autographs.

Children's Museum—Open daily except Mondays, 9 to 5, Sundays 2 to 5. Admission free. Exhibits of Natural History, ethnology, dolls, live museum.

(Art Exhibitions are listed in the Monitor on Mondays)

Japan's Policies In China Hit By Boston Gathering

A resolution calling upon President Roosevelt to "use every means of moral and economic pressure to check Japan before the conflict in Asia involves America in war" climaxed a mass meeting of some 200 Chinese and prominent Americans in Boston yesterday, at which Japan's policies were roundly assailed as "outrageous, contemptible and brutal."

Marked by frequent outbursts of applause was the address of Dr. H. D. Murray, director of the British Empire Club in Providence, who condemned Japan's treatment of China as "the most brutal thing I ever witnessed." Dean Everett Lord of the Boston University School of Business Administration followed with the assertion that Dr. Murray's statements were not strong enough to describe Japan's "despicable actions."

Signers of the resolution included a number of Chinese patriotic societies and more than 30 Americans prominent in education, religion and social enterprises. Copies were sent to President Roosevelt, Chinese Ambassador Dr. C. T. Wang, Premier Chiang Kai-shek and United States congressmen. As finally read before the meeting, the resolution was greeted by a thunder of applause.

The text of the resolution read in part as follows:

"We Chinese Americans and American friends of China who are concerned with activities in China, convinced that the Chinese Government exhausted every honorable means of maintaining peace before undertaking the present resistance to Japanese invasion, stand ready as a man to give our moral and material support to the Chinese Government in this crisis, and to encourage and sustain the efforts of the United States Government in urging a rapid settlement of differences in the Far East and thereby restoring peace.

"In the name of humanity we Chinese-Americans and American friends of China strongly voice our protests against the wholesale slaughter and premeditated, wanton destruction of property of which Japan is guilty in her present march of conquest on Chinese soil."

The resolution also pledged the meeting to a boycott of all goods made in Japan during the duration of the present conflict.

Utilities Boards Defended

(Continued from Page 9)

the states require no specific period of time to elapse after service on a commission before a commissioner may be employed by a public utility, although most states bar a commissioner from maintaining pecuniary interest in utilities.

Not Training School

Yet, he added, employment of a former commissioner by a public utility immediately following his service is a matter of equal or greater public interest than his election or appointment to public office. The commission, he argued, should not be a training school for political office, nor should a commissioner be in a position where politics may color his opinions.

Professor Ruggles contends many public utility commissions lack organizations comparable to those which public utilities already possess. The latter now possess an ample supply of able men to represent them before the commission, the cost of which is saddled upon the consumer.

Thus, the professor insisted, the utility consumer should be represented in cases before the commission by commissioners and staffs that can properly safeguard his interests.

Adequate accounting departments "so equipped that they can work out operating cost standards or 'yardsticks' that can be applied to private and government utilities alike" should be a part of every state commission, he declared.

Outside Check

"Only in this manner," he states, "can we have an outside and independent check on actual results. Regardless of the mode of ownership and operation, there should be commission regulation that will give the public dependable information."

More complete annual reports of the utility companies to the commissions and of the commissions to the public are needed, he said. For several years some Massachusetts public utility critics have urged that more information be required in company reports, although there has been some charge made that the information contained in the present reports has not been used to the fullest public advantage.

The professor pointed out that the various commissions lack specific powers over the different types of utilities. He warned that "the utilities will make a serious mistake if they oppose much of the extension of commission jurisdiction."

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Normandie	Sept. 1	Southampton	Sept. 6	Aug. 31 8:00 pm	Sept. 1 10:00 am
*Aquitania	Sept. 1	Cherbourg	Sept. 7	Aug. 31 8:00 pm	Sept. 1 8:00 am
†Bremen	Sept. 4	Cherbourg	Sept 10	Sept. 4 1:00 pm	Sept. 4 8:00 pm
‡Georgic	Sept. 4	Cobh	Sept. 11	Sept. 3 8:00 pm	Sept. 4 8:00 pm
†Rex	Sept. 4	Gibraltar	Sept. 10	Sept. 3 8:00 pm	Sept. 4 9:00 am
‡Champlain	Sept. 4	Havre	Sept. 11	Sept. 3 8:00 pm	Sept. 4 8:00 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco	Sept. 14	Sept. 9 4:00 pm	Sept. 9 8:00 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	Sept. 16	Sept. 11 4:00 pm	Sept. 11 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Jefferson	Seattle	Sept. 11	Sept. 6 4:00 pm	Sept. 6 8:00 pm
Empress of Asia	Victoria	Sept. 18	Sept. 13 4:00 pm	Sept. 13 8:00 pm

*Special address for France and Great Britain only. †Except Irish Free State, Italy and Mediterranean countries. ‡Irish Free State only. †Italy and Mediterranean countries only. §Special address for France only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m., Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes; mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

You can garb yourself in the last word of an evening gown; you can toe yourself out in the new fall dull blacks. You can emerge in glamorous, glittering fabrics, and you can wear real diamonds up to your elbows . . . but the whole effect that you're trying to get is going to be utterly ruined, and fall short of being just perfect . . . if your hair isn't just right.

You know there's really a lot to this "crowning glory" business, after all. For that's precisely what one's hair does to any ensemble . . . it tops it all off. And, your face being the focal point, it is only natural that your hair should come in for a lot of attention. But, in order to get this attention (or at least the sustained attention), you've got to give it plenty of attention in the first place. Much daily brushing, upward and outward, and all that sort of thing.

Now, the sun and the wind and the salt water may have played their part this summer in making your hair feel dull and even strawlike. If so, it needs attention, and more of it. Not so much that it's going to break down the budget . . . for there are any number of products on the market for shampooing and conditioning purposes that don't make the average purse shriek. And your favorite beauty salon has them. Among them is perhaps Gilda Audrey's new "Scalp Julep" . . . now featured by R. H. White's and Shepard's Beauty Salons.

It doesn't take oodles of time . . . rather, it blends in best with your finger wave. The idea is, as presented by the above-mentioned salons, that your hair is first cleaned with a grand-feeling tonic that immediately makes your hair sit up and take notice. This is in place of the usual soap and water shampoo . . . and you'll find the entire process is without benefit of either. Then a special formula balsam pomade is brushed over all those ends that feel so harsh and dry right now, as well as well into the scalp. And you end up in the usual manner . . . with your regular coiffure, which has been set in place with a special wave lotion. And it isn't expensive, either.

♣ ♣ ♣

Tailored Dresses That Are Inexpensive

There's an American designer by the name of Kay Dunhill who has come a long way with her tailored dresses. The kind that are always youthful and smart . . . and, we stress, most inexpensive. Yet they have all the detail found ordinarily only in more expensive dresses. You, no doubt, picked up a couple of her summer numbers, and practically lived in them. She has taken the same ideas (on the new fall and winter principles) and worked them out in a series of tailored classics for the coming season. In plain, figured, striped and figured rayons. Some with huge hook and eye fastenings and white accents, others all of the same material. Two-piece, one-piece, zipper fronts, series of pockets and so on. But all are as right (to say nothing of useful) for the young wife who puts in an appearance at the local markets every morning as they are for the business girl who must look as if she'd just stepped out of a bandbox and spent a lot of money in so doing. Or the college girl who wants her clothes just so . . . and still have them on father's side of the checkbook. $3.50 to $6.50 puts the Kay Dunhill label on your dresses. Up in the Thrift Avenue Shop at Filene's. Clever name for a shop, isn't it?

♣ ♣ ♣

New Skunk Coats For Any Occasion

"Just where are these chubby little skunk coats you've been pattering about?" we've been asked and asked. Well . . . they're everywhere. At least, almost. At Lamson & Hubbard's, right at Arlington Street, the furriers, for instance. They have a truly beautiful number for something like $235, with the skins all silky and pliable and soft. Nothing at all like the harsh skunk collar you inherited from grandmother's cape! No, indeed, skunk these days is as soft as any fur, and made up in an equally attractive manner. Being a long-haired fur, it lends itself to this particular style of the moment. A style which ought to go on for some time. Particularly when it's a coat that can be worn in the morning over sport dresses, and then in the evening right over your sleekest satins . . . without a murmur.

♣ ♣ ♣

Need Any Lamps? Here's Your Opportunity

Just stop and think a minute. Or, better still, go on out into the living room and take a look around. Isn't there one spot, maybe two, that would take another lamp very nicely? Or isn't there a lamp that you've been wanting to throw out ever since Horace expressed himself with a triple-flip that sent the lamp flying over in an even more successful triple? We mean the lamp that's been slanting to the right ever since, despite the efforts of your husband with his trusty tool chest. Then perhaps you'll find just what you're looking for in all the collection of specially priced table lamps now on sale at Stowell's, 24 Winter Street. For only $5.95. Some pretty unusual lamps for the money. Some with onyx bases and fine silk shades. And they stand up high enough so you can really read by them . . . they aren't just decorative!

Janet Treat

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Feature)

MANCHESTER, N. H.

The Men's Store of New Hampshire

Goodwill is the one and only asset that competition cannot undersell or destroy.

836 ELM STREET

"MY HUSBAND, A PASTRY COOK, SAYS OUR ELECTRIC RANGE COOKS WONDERFUL MEALS"

states **Mrs. Emile Mathieu**, *496 Shawmut Avenue, Roxbury*

The French are noted for their cooking, and when a professional French pastry cook becomes enthusiastic about an electric range, that indeed is something! "Our electric range cooks everything perfectly — there is never any guesswork because of the oven heat control," says Mrs. Mathieu. "My husband knows good cooking, and he says it is perfect. It is fast, clean, and costs less to use than my old stove — only about $3 to $3.75 a month."

Hurry! LIMITED SALE ON ELECTRIC RANGES

NEWS FLASH! South Boston, Mass., Aug., 1937 — More than 1000 electric ranges will be installed in the low-cost homes being built by the Public Works Administration at the Old Harbor Development.

JOIN the thousands of women in greater Boston who have switched to the modern, *electric* way to cook. They cook every meal perfectly, because automatic cooking control gives them just the right heat. Oven-watching and burned food is practically ended.

Come in and see these beautiful ranges, glistening in their lovely white, and so convenient in their up-to-date table top design. Learn for yourself how speedy the improved new cooking-units really are. See the marvelous cleanliness and freedom from soot or smudge. Only a few cents a day buys it!

Now's the time — while this low bargain price is still in effect.

8 SPECIAL FEATURES

- 4 latest type Calrod Hi-Speed cooking units including giant unit for extra speed.
- Over-sized oven 16" wide, 18" deep and 17" high.
- Accurate heat regulator ends guesswork and cooking failures.
- One-piece cooking top—no hard-to-clean cracks or seams.
- Heavy, long-service finish inside and out means easy cleaning. And the cooking top is acid-resisting.
- Convenient outlet is handy for plugging in percolator, toaster, iron, mixer.
- Up-to-date, modern design—convenient flat top provides handy working surface with units on each side.
- Finished in gleaming white.

ONLY $85.50 with your old stove

NO DOWN PAYMENT . . . UP TO 3 YEARS TO PAY . . . INSTALLED FREE (except in a few cases due to location)

LESS THAN 9¢ A DAY

Note: These liberal terms are available to Edison Service Customers and are payable monthly. Small carrying charge.

AT YOUR Edison Shop

Or Electrical Dealers Department Stores, Furniture Stores

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

Share Savings Insured up to $5000

Your savings can be insured. Share Savings in this association are insured up to $5000.00 each by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, a $100,000,000 United States Government Corporation. We invest in selected first mortgages. Your dividends result from this financing. We have paid 100 semi-annual dividends never less than 4%.

START NOW—with $1 or more—and watch your savings grow! We offer various types of SHARES. You can make regular payments or pay in lump sum, large or small as you wish. $10 monthly grows to $1000 in about 7½ years. Save for a home, a business of your own, future independence!

MANCHESTER FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN ASSN.

992 Elm Street, Manchester, N. H.

Greater Accuracy Is Demanded In Filming of Racial Groups

(Continued From Page 9)

point plan to get better pictures into the theaters: By persuading or teaching film patrons to select with greater care the pictures they chose to see, by educating communities in cinema appreciation, by helping to break the block-booking system and by empowering the state department to withhold pictures which would misrepresent America abroad.

Place of Politician

Defending the place of the politician in a Democracy, T. V. Smith, Illinois State Senator and professor of philosophy at the University of Chicago, in his lecture last night declared that by their expertness in operating the machinery of compromise, politicians bring together viewpoints that otherwise would never be reconciled. "Were it not for this machinery of compromise," he said, "dictatorship would come at once." The politicians he termed the "scapegoats of civilization," who did all the unpleasant jobs and then were scolded.

Professor Smith, in referring to the phenomena of democracy, noted in addition to the demagogue both the "plutogogue" and the "theogogue." The former speaks with the voice of wealth, he said, both in his own behalf and through his public relations counsel, while the latter speaks with a sure and intolerant sense of self-righteousness.

Dr. Garfield, in asking for a spiritual and ethical approach to the problems coming before the institute, expressed the view that there have been three stages in the development of religion—the ritualistic, the theological, and the ethical or spiritual. The world, he said, is entering upon the last and most important of these. It has been his observation that young men of the present college age are more spiritually minded than any previous generation, he said, although they have less patience with the theologic or ritualistic aspects of religion.

Harper D. Sibley, former president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and a co-chairman of the national conference, presided in the absence of Newton D. Baker.

The religious press was the subject of one of the five round tables which met this noon. The Rev. John LaFarge, S. J., associate editor of America, Roman Catholic magazine, declared religion had a vastly greater appeal to readers than was generally supposed. Louis Minsky, associate editor of an impartial religious news service, established by the national conference of Jews and Christians, described the ready acceptance of that service by the religious press.

Dr. William Mather Lewis, president of Lafayette College, speaking at a round table concerned with collegiate problems, declared that a sound public opinion, based upon clear thinking, was America's greatest need. He cited the success of Sweden and Denmark particularly in combating the influences of the propagandist.

Formed in 1928

The National Conference of Jews and Christians, which sponsors the institute, is an organization formed in 1928 to provide an agency through which individuals from the three main religious groups of the United States—Jews, Protestants, and Roman Catholics—might work together as American citizens on matters of common concern in their communities. Local committees or round tables have been formed in more than 300 communities for that purpose, and a national institute was held in 1935 to consider mutual understanding among the various denominations of America.

The 1937 institute will consider the press, the radio, the motion picture, schools, colleges, churches, and social, labor, and political organizations as they bear upon the formation of public opinion in a democracy and upon human relations in every community. It will continue until Friday, and more than 750 persons are expected to attend from all parts of the country, all present as individuals, rather than as representatives of religious bodies.

There will be three types of meetings each day. General forums on motion pictures, press, and radio will occupy the morning hours, from 9:30 to 12. At one-hour round tables, from 12 to 1, both invited speakers and members of the institute will have opportunity to discuss the public school, adult education, religious education, and women's organizations.

Daily symposiums, beginning at 4:30, directed by Arthur Krock, Washington correspondent of the New York Times, will bring journalists, government officials, and others to consider "Unifying Influences in a Democracy," and to try "to chart a course for the United States which will safeguard the principles of democracy." Each day will close with lectures by various speakers.

Parts of the symposiums, as well as some of the evening addresses, will be broadcast by the Columbia Broadcasting System and by the National Broadcasting Company over its red network.

To the daily symposium Mr. Krock has invited, as participants, Sir Willmott Lewis, Washington correspondent for The Times of London; Brig. Gen. Hugh Johnson, former NRA administrator; Senator Robert La Follette of Wisconsin; William E. Dodd, United States Ambassador to Germany; Wilbur Forrest of the New York Herald Tribune; Henry Haskell, editor of the Kansas City Star; Herbert Agar of the Louisville Courier-Journal; Frank Kent of the Baltimore Sun; and Henry R. Luce, publisher of Time and Fortune."

Speakers scheduled to appear at the general forums and round tables include J. Roscoe Drummond, executive editor of The Christian Science Monitor; Norman Thomas, former Socialist candidate for the Presidency and spokesman for the League for Industrial Democracy; Oswald Garrison Villard, contributing editor of the Nation; George Fort Milton, publisher of the Chattanooga News; Rabbi Morris S. Lazaron of Baltimore; Pauline E. Mandigo, New York publicity woman, and others.

Evening addresses are to be delivered this week by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York; Ambassador Dodd, Mr. Thomas, Prof. Carlton J. H. Hayes of Columbia University; Dr. George B. Gallup, director of the Institute of Public Opinion; Harper Sibley of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and others.

Boom Market for Old Millstones in New England

Grinding stones of early days prove popular as lawn ornaments, anchors, steps and walls—Modern demands bring shortage of stone that played big part in colonial history.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine. — Do you know it isn't so easy to buy a millstone today? Well, who wants a millstone and why? You would be surprised but a lot of folks like them. A good many of them have been snapped up during the past quarter century. So many in fact that a good one today will cost plenty. One Maine dealer before the depression asked $100 for a perfect stone and got it. Today he will undertake to find one for a prospective customer. But it is likely to cost him around $50.

Thirty-five or 40 years ago there were plenty of them. If folks had only appreciated the fact those old stones had real historic value for they played an important part in the stern old days that marked the beginning of New England's development. They ground the grain for our forefathers in the hundreds of little grist mills that were then in operation. Nearly all these mills have gone today and with them the stones.

Demand Exceeds Supply

The demand long ago exceeded the supply. They could be used for so many things. As lawn ornaments they were popular. At West Scarboro there is an ancient brick house and the two steps at the front door are made from a big millstone cut in half, each half making a step. At Yarmouth Foreside a fine old stone has been incorporated into an ornamental stone wall that bounds an estate.

A millstone looked well when placed over the old farm well with a pump coming up through the middle. At Boothbay Harbor a big millstone is the base upon which rests a large iron flower urn at the home of the late Luther Maddocks. At Scarboro, on the Pine Point road, there is an interesting millstone. It stands in front of the old King Tavern and a brass plate on it tells why. It reads: "Birthplace of William King, first governor of Maine. Born February, 1768, died January, 1852. This stone came from the grist mill of Colonel Thomas Westbrook, Stroudwater."

It was in 1727 that Colonel Westbrook came to Stroudwater and took up his residence as mast agent for the Maine forests, a representative of the King of England. He built Harrow House and named this section Stroudwater. He watched mills spring up and shipping increase for at this time Fore River was navigable for fairly large vessels.

Colonel Westbrook built a tide mill and induced Richard Forder, an experienced English millman, to come here and engage in the mill business. Originally, this was a grist mill and later it became a combination grain and salt mill. It handled salt up to about 45 years ago when it was abandoned. Nothing remains today but a part of the granite foundation. As it was from this mill that the King Tavern stone was secured it easily becomes the most historic mill relic in Maine as well as a marker for the place of the first Governor's birth.

Near the seashore fishermen discovered that a millstone was about the best anchor for a mooring that could be found. The fishermen took a lot of them and used them for this purpose and they are serving today.

At Southwest Harbor, Mount Desert Island, William Herrick has been collecting millstones for a good many years. He gathered a lot of them on the island for 100 years ago there were many tide mills in the little estuaries around the shores. In later years he has sought stones in eastern Maine and has even gone into New Hampshire and Vermont on his quests. He has them laid around his lawn today. Some of them are not perfect; others are very nearly so. One interesting stone he acquired at Skowhegan where it was said to have ground corn for Benedict Arnold's army when it set out on its historic march to Quebec so vividly described by Kenneth Roberts in "Arundel." At Southwest Harbor some of the Herrick stones have been artistically arranged in the beautiful garden at the summer home of Mrs. Lorenzo E. Kimball. During the summer months they are surrounded by colorful flowers.

At York Village, William S. Foster of Foster's Alpine Nurseries has long been a collector of millstones. At one time he had no less than 25, but he has placed many on the estates of wealthy summer folk and probably has no more than a dozen today. Some of them have been made into unusual bird baths, while one is the center of a striking fountain.

Most of these old grain grinders were of imported Buhrstone, a variety of quarts containing many small empty cells which gave a peculiar roughness of surface which particularly adapted it for millstones. Good Buhrstone came from Conway in Wales and at several places in Scotland, but the very finest of all was found in the quarries of La Ferté-sous-Jouarre in the department of Seine-et-Marne near Paris. A single millstone used to sell for about $250.

It was not unusual to form millstones of pieces of Buhrstone cut into parallelopipeds like great wedges of soap and bound together by iron hoops. Quarrying methods were peculiar. When the mass was large it was cut out into the form of a huge cylinder. Around this grooves would be cut at distances of about 18 inches the intended thickness of the millstones. Into these grooves wooden wedges would be driven and water thrown upon them which caused the wood to swell and split the cylinder into the slices required. Millstones were not always made of Buhrstone as sometimes silicious gritstones, sandstone and even granite were employed. But if you want a perfect millstone for any purpose today your search may not be so easy.

Millstones From Maine

Upper Left—A Millstone at Mosher's Corner. Upper Right—This Historic Stone at Scarboro Marks the Birthplace of Maine's First Governor. Below—Millstone Adds a Decorative Touch to a Wall at Yarmouth Foreside.

Test Urged for Career Men

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30—Higher intellectual standards and academic tests of general ability as a basis of establishing a career service in government for the United States were urged by Dr. James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard University, in an address before a special Commonwealth Club of California luncheon-forum here.

Dr. Conant stressed what he held to be one of the greatest needs of a "changing nation in a rapidly changing world"—a highly competitive civil service system.

"The way to attract the very best type of young man is to offer him not security of tenure behind a civil service protective wall, but a fair competition for places higher up and substantial rewards for the successful competitor," he declared. "In short, we must have a ladder—promotion based on merit—and I believe relatively high salaries for the top positions."

It is his contention, he said, that the public does not yet seem convinced that academic tests are a measure of the kind of intellectual power that counts in after life," the entrance to which is governed by a test of general ability which picks out the first rate men of wide power from a large group of applicants."

Compared With British

When this subject is brought up, he said, attention is almost always focused upon the British system of civil service selection and training. But he held the parallel to be so slight that it cannot carry over for this country because in Britain it was established for a different purpose.

He pointed out three basic differences between the British service and what this country faces, as follows:

1. The introduction of the civil service system by Britain was primarily for the East India service—a highly corrupt service at the time. It was correctional in purpose.

2. It took more than 20 years for it to be fully established even after it had been proposed. And this country would do well to note the long educational period necessary to show its worth.

3. The premise was finally accepted by the British people, due to awakened opinion that one of the best ways—and perhaps the best—to pick men best for work in life is by competitive examination while they are in school; that results of a college examination of the type given at Oxford and Cambridge is highly indicative of how a man will stack up out in the world.

In this country, Dr. Conant held, we have "too often given our academic prizes for the laborious accumulation of credits by mediocre people with retentive memories and a zeal for work."

Must Find the Best Men

This situation, however, is changing, he stated. "We are improving our methods of examination; we are realizing more and more the importance of the selective and sorting function of our educational machinery. And most of all, there is a slow-growing realization on the part of business and professional men that in picking young men of promise they may well be guided by the capacity demonstrated in university or college work."

Until this process goes a few steps farther and "we can accept Macaulay's premise of 100 years ago that 'in every walk of life—those who attain high distinction in the world are generally men who were distinguished in their academic career,' I doubt whether we can make much headway in reforming our civil service examination system," he said.

In order to make the government service attractive enough to draw and hold the very best men, he advocated devising a method of first finding them. The proper salaries and competition for service higher up are opportunities which would draw the best young men, he held.

To Train Present Service

And it was here that he spoke briefly of the plans for the new graduate school of public administration at Harvard which have been progressing since 1935 when public officials wefe called in for information and advice as to how such a school should operate to give the best results.

Rather than to take young men and prepare them for the service at this time the university decided, he said, to concentrate on "in-service" training of those officials already in governmental positions—local, state, or national—who wish to come back for short or long periods on leave of absence.

Reunited Democratic Ranks Forecast by Senator Walsh

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts predicted today "future issues and the need of unity of action on the part of various members of the Democratic congressional ranks will wipe out all bitterness of recent contests."

An early opponent of the Supreme Court reorganization plan, the Democratic Senator predicted in an interview the "President will not be a party to any movement to remove Democratic senators who entertained honest differences of opinion on some of his measures—especially those who differed on the court plan."

He did not take seriously the threat of reprisals made by Senator Guffey (D.) of Pennsylvania.

"The Administration," he asserted, "will realize it needs for support the aid, good will and approval of fearless, conscientious and liberal-minded senators more than rubber-stamp statesmen."

Although Senator Walsh expressed the belief last session's contests would not lead to a division of Democratic ranks, he admitted it probably "will tend to prevent unanimity of action in the future."

Discussing the "overwhelming Democratic majority," Senator Walsh said "it is not in the public interest for one party to completely dominate a legislative body. When the Democrats are united on any particular measure, no opposition or even essential criticism to improve or perfect proposed legislation is made.

"The administration will be the better for intelligent and reasonable differences of opinion among Democrats in the Senate.

"In fact, the motives behind differences of opinions," he continued, "are not based on jealousy, personal animosities or reprisals. I have observed no opposition to the President on any personal basis."

Senator Walsh classified Democratic Senators in three divisions—one "almost invariably opposed to the President's proposals"; another "favoring most of the Administration objectives, but not always approving the machinery and methods," and the other "accepting every Administration recommendation and proposal regardless of personal judgment."

In the first group Senator Walsh said were "a limited number of Senators of the opinion the entire philosophy of the Administration is unsound."

The second group in which he placed himself, he said, "belongs to the liberal school. This group feels it a duty to voice objections and to seek to modify, change or improve Administration proposals."

The third group, he said, "unfortunately represents a complete majority whenever united. It was for the Supreme Court proposal and will be for government reorganization and the wage and hour legislation just as it is drafted by those outside the congress who prepare most of the important bills now."

The latter group, Senator Walsh added, "apparently believes the safest way to perpetuate their party service is to support every administration proposal—in other words members of this group believe in the rubber stamp theory of legislative service."

Senator Walsh, a member of the Senate during the League of Nations fight which was led by the late Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts called the session "one of the longest, most intense and absorbing legislative struggles I've ever witnessed—the nearest approach to it was the League of Nations fight."

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Time table, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Clyde Barrie, songs	"Lucille and Lanny"	Popular vocalist	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15	"Meet the Stars"	"Escorts and Betty"	While the City Sleeps	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30	The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:45	The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Jackie Heller, tenor	Sport reports; music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sport review	News; Little Show:	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	Old Timers' Night	orch.; soloists; sports	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian review
6:30	Music; sport column	News; studio music	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45	Garden talk	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00	Reader and orch.	Hugh Barrett's Or.;	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	String ensemble
7:15	Piano club	John Gambling	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Gazette; news	"Lum and Abner"	Soloists; orchestra	Serenade; popular	Popular songs
7:45	Boake Carter	Rangers; music	"Montary Reform"	Jackie Duggan; organ	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00	Horace Heidt's Or.	"Good-Time Society";	Burns and Allen; Ray	D. Gasparre's Orchestra	Message to Motorists
8:15	Horace Heidt's Or.	all-Negro program	Noble's Orch.; soloists.	D. Gasparre's Orchestra	Bob Parker, songs
8:30	Pick and Pat: comedy;	Tennis summary	Margaret Speaks, so-	International Salon:	Dance orchestra
8:45	soloists; orch.	Paul Martin's Music	prano; chorus; orch.	Corinna Mura; orch.	"Melodic Tones"
9:00	Shakespeare Cycle:	"Melodic Contrasts"	"Fibber McGee and	Grant Park concert	"Five Star Final"
9:15	"Twelfth Night";	"Melodic Contrasts"	Molly"; Weems's Orch.	Grant Park concert	"Five Star Final"
9:30	T. Bankhead; H.	Green Brothers' ma-	Phil Spitalny's all-girl	Pat Barnes' Opera	Amateur Hour
9:45	Mencken; O. Wells	rimba orchestra	orchestra; soloists	Pat Barnes' Opera	Amateur Hour
10:00	Wayne King's Orch.	Network sports	Network sports	Elder Lightfoot Solo-	Amateur Hour
10:15	Wayne King's Orch.	Network sports	Network sports	mon Michaux	"Dance Melodies"
10:30	Shakespeare: "Cur-	Network sports	Network sports	"Pageant of Melody";	Georgian girls trio
10:45	tain Calls"	Network sports	Network sports	vocalist; Henry Weber's	Dance orchestra
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; "Rondelay"	Yankee News Service	Orchestra	Sport reports
11:15	Ozzie Nelson's Or.	Sport comment	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Network sports	Seger Ellis's Orchestra
11:30	Roger Pryor's Orch.	"Slumber Hour"	Codolban and orchestra.	Network sports	Harold Knight's Orch.
11:45	Roger Pryor's Orch.	Eddie Varzos's Hour	Codolban and orchestra.	Network sports	Harold Knight's Orch.

Tuesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News: "Musical Clock"	Sunrise Special; organ	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30	"Let's Go"; music	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45	WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	The Chapel Singers	
8:00	Forecasts; music	Serenade; music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Mac and Moore"	George and Juanita	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
8:30	Radio Almanac	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
8:45	Radio Almanac	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
9:00	"Dear Columbia"	Breakfast Club: so-	"Houseboat Hannah"	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
9:15	"Dear Columbia"	loists; orchestra	Household talk	Morning Carnival	Morning Melodies
9:30	"Mr. Sunshine"	"As You Like It"	Kidder's concert	Morning Carnival	Melodies; music
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"As You Like It"; news	Variations: music	"Charm Mirror"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly	Mary Marlin: sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	Singing Strings	Daily Inspirations
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"John's Other Wife"	"Choir Loft"; organist.	Jean Evans, songs
10:30	Piano duo	Pepper Young's Family	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Marriage Clinic"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	Madison Ensemble	Viennese Ensemble	"Today's Children"	Bachelors; quartet	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	"The O'Neills"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	"Melodoscope"
11:15	Magazine of Air	"Personal Column"	Backstage Wife; sketch	Recorded music	Home Circle talk
11:30	Big Sister; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"The Mystery Chef"	News Service	Organ Melodies
11:45	Aunt Jennie; stories	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Hi Boys"; music	Rhythm orchestra	New England news
12:00	"Rhythmaires"	News; Noonday Show:	Organ recital	Parents Club	"Italian Airs"
12:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	soloists; orch.; stocks	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Organ recital	Italian radio review
12:30	Helen Trent; sketch	Stroller's Matinee: so-	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program.	Music; weather
12:45	Our Gal Sunday	loists; orchestra	Studio interviews	Italian music program.	"The Monitor News"
1:00	Betty and Bob	Harvey and Dell	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Hymn recital	Studio musicale	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch	Agricultural talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Grimm's Daughter	National Farm and	Marjorie Mills Hour	Organ recital	Lion's Club speaker
1:45	Hollywood in Person	Home Hour: guest	Marjorie Mills Hour	Soloist and piano	Lion's Club speaker
2:00	"Romany Trail"	speakers; Walter Blau-	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	Claire Dillon, songs
2:15	Jack and Loretta	fuss's Homesteaders Or.	"Musical Roundup"	"Rhythm Orchestra"	"Swing Quartet"
2:30	WEEI News	Home Forum: talk	Piano soloist	Sport reports	"Curtain Time" solo-
2:45	Between Bookends	Home Forum: talk	Local dance music	Sport reports	ists; piano; organ
3:00	"Theater Matinee"	Airbreaks: variety	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees vs. Cincin-	Afternoon musicale
3:15	"Theater Matinee"	Airbreaks: variety	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	nati baseball game	"Gems of Melody"
3:30	"Concert Hall"	Kidoodlers: quartet	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Boston Bees vs. Cincin-	Sport reports
3:45	"Concert Hall"	"Have You Heard?"	"The O'Neills"; sketch	nati baseball game	Sport reports
4:00	Stocks; music	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Bees vs. Cincin-	Sport reports
4:15	The Noveliteers	Club Matinee: variety	"Personal Column"	nati baseball game	Sport reports
4:30	"Sing and Swing"	Club Matinee: variety	Song recital	Boston Bees vs. Cincin-	Sport reports
4:45	Girl Scout program	Club Matinee: variety	"The Guiding Light"	nati baseball game	Sport reports
5:00	"Silly Syllables"	Lucille and Lanny	Rhythmaires: orchestra.	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15	Natural science talk	Piano recital	Network interview	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30	The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	Network interview	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:45	The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Song recital	Sport reports; music	"Reading the Comics
6:00	News; sport review	News; Little Show; so-	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Dance Time"	loists; orch.; sports	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30	Music; sports	News; vocalist	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45	Dinner Time Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	John Griffin, tenor	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00	Poetic Melodies; or.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Amos 'n' Andy; sketch	News Service	String ensemble
7:15	"Song Time"	Violin soloist	Vocal varieties	"The Johnson Family"	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Helen Mencken in	"Lum and Abner"	News; orchestra	Serenade; popular	"Sweet Music"
7:45	"Second Husband"	Soloists; orchestra	News; orchestra	"It's a Racket"	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00	Popular orchestra;	"Husbands and Wives"	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Jazz Nocturne: narra-	Louise Farley, songs
8:15	vocal soloists	"Husbands and Wives"	vocal groups	tor; soloist; orchestra	"Roving Reporter"
8:30	Essay Contest	Edgar A. Guest: "It	Wayne King's Orchestra	"Symphony in Rhythm";	Dance orchestra
8:45	Essay Contest	Can Be Done"; drama	Wayne King's Orchestra	Harold Stokes's Orch.	"Round Table"
9:00	Al Pearce's Gang;	Ben Bernie's Orchestra;	"Vox Pop"; informal in-	Grant Park concert	Variety Hour
9:15	comedy, soloist, or	guest soloists	terviews	Grant Park concert	Variety Hour
9:30	Benny Goodman's	"Singing Band"	Johnny Green's Orches-	Lew Conrad'i Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:45	Swing School	"Singing Band"	tra; Trudy Wood; Jim-	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Variety Hour
10:00	Your Unseen Friend	"The Other Americas"	mie Blair; Jane	"Symphonic Strings"	Violin recital
10:15	Your Unseen Friend	commentary	Rhodes; B. Wilson	"Symphonic Strings"	Dance orchestra
10:30	Vocalist; organ	Harpsichord ensemble	"Hollywood Gossip"	"The Hobby Lobby"	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
10:45	"Four Stars"	Harpsichord ensemble	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"The Hobby Lobby"	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; "Rondelay"	News Service	D. Gasparre's Orchestra	E. Jelesnik's Orchestra.
11:15	B. Berrigan's Orch.	Sport comment	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	Network sports	E. Jelesnik's Orchestra.
11:30	G. Lombardo's Or.	"Slumber Hour"	Hudson-De Lange Orch.	Network sports	"Road to Fame"
11:45	G. Lombardo's Or.	Carlos Molina's Orch.	Hudson-De Lange Orch.	Network sports	"Road to Fame"

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Aug. 31

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

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Business and Industry

National Steel Operating Rate Rebounds 2 Points to 83 P. C.

Commerce and Finance

Australian States Again Restricted In New Borrowing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia. — The Commonwealth Bank Board's policy of restricting borrowing again prevailed at this year's meeting of the Loan Council, and loans to be raised by the states for the financial year 1937-1938 will total £16,000,000, which is nearly £8,000,000 less than was sought by the Premiers.

The functions of the Loan Council are probably unique in the ordering of a country's finances. Its membership comprises the Premiers of all states and representatives of the Federal Government and the Commonwealth Bank, the over-riding financial authority in Australia. Each year it is set the task of deciding just how much state governments and large semi-governmental authorities, such as city councils, shall raise by way of loans. It is therefore a vitally important part of the nation's economic structure.

Premiers Want More

Premiers met here recently to demand loans totaling £23,968,000 to finance public works and farmers' debt relief. It was known that the Commonwealth Bank was uncompromisingly opposed to the flooding of the country with new loan money, and immediate pressure was brought to bear upon Premiers to modify their loan program. This was hotly opposed by most of the states except New South Wales, and it was almost necessary at one stage to apply the Loan Council formula.

This sets out that if agreement upon loan programs proves impossible, an everage for each state based on its borrowing for the preceding five years, should be struck. Had this been done, New South Wales, the largest state, would have been allocated the lion's share, and the smaller states, who already say they are badly treated each year, were particularly anxious to avoid this.

Allocations Agreed Upon

The allocations for public works ultimately agreed upon were: New South Wales, £5,225,000; Victoria, £2,400,000; Queensland, £2,400,000; South Australia, £1,200,000; Western Australia, £1,500,000; Tasmania, £775,000.

The remaining £2,500,000 of the £16,000,000 to be applied for farmers' debt relief will be apportioned as follows: New South Wales and Victoria, each £840,000; Queensland, £170,000; South Australia, £250,000; Western Australia, £330,000 Tasmania, £70,000.

In addition to this, the allocation for works will be increased by £875,000 from the carry-over of £5,753,000 from last year's unexpended loan money. Nor will public borrowing stop here, because the Loan Council has authorized a loan program of £7,923,000 for semi-governmental bodies.

It is not proposed to resume borrowing in London yet, and this year's works programs will again be financed by internal flotations. The first half of the annual amount will probably be raised in October or November, and the second early in 1938.

Manitoba Crops To Return Nearly Double This Year

WINNIPEG (CP)—The Winnipeg Free Press estimates the value of the 1937 wheat, oats and barley crop to Manitoba farmers at $84,000,000 compared with $43,806,000 in 1936 and $27,842,000 for the 1931-35 average.

Taking estimates of production as made by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, the publication valued the 52,000,000-bushel wheat crop to farmers at $52,000,000 compared with $24,920,000 in 1936.

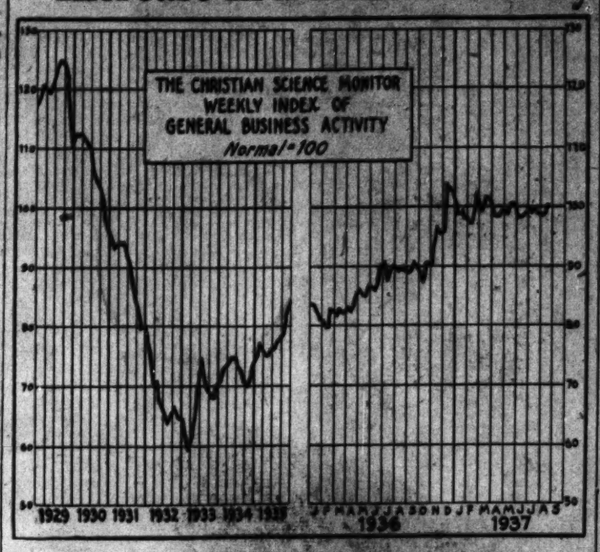
The oats crop of 44,000,000 bushels was valued at $17,000,000 compared with $6,732,000 last year and the barley crop of 37,080,000 bushels valued at $15,000,000 compared with $12,154,000 last year.

Manitoba farmers escaped drought and insect pests to a greater extent this year than the sister provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, and most parts of the province are reaping a rich harvest.

Penna. Road Earns 96 Cents

NEW YORK (AP)—Pennsylvania Railroad Company reports a net income for the six months ended June 30 last of $12,700,749, equal to 96 cents a share on the capital stock, compared with revised net income of $12,274,714, or 93 cents a share in the like 1936 period.

Monitor Weekly Index Records Increase in Business Activity


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WEEKLY INDEX OF
GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY
Normal=100
1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S
1936
1937

Increases in two of the components of The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity more than offset a decline in the third component and carried the index to a level above the 100-mark for the first time since June. On Aug. 21 the index registered 100.2 (prel.) as against 99.4 on Aug. 14 and 89.4 on Aug. 22, 1936.

Production of electric power mounted again to a new record-breaking high against a minor seasonal decline and the adjusted index reached a level close to the peak of the recovery movement.

Bank debits outside of financial centers rose substantially over and above the allowance for the usual mid-month activity and the adjusted index for this series rose to the highest level since the end of June.

While miscellaneous freight carloadings advanced moderately during the week ended Aug. 21, the increase fell short of the usual seasonal gain and a small decline in the adjusted index was recorded.

Steel ingot production was maintained last week at the level of the previous week, but improvement in new business did not carry through impressively.

Automobile output continues to decline as leading manufacturers approach the end of production of 1937 models. However, the shutdown periods are expected to be quite short this year, as production of new models is expected to be well under way by the middle of September.

Retail trade showed some signs of improvement during the past week but the gains for the most part were not impressive. In the Kansas City district increases were estimated at 30 per cent over a year ago, and in other sections of the Middle West and in the South sales gains were reported. In other sections of the country, however, volume of trade was slower.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*Aug. 21, 1937	Aug. 14, 1937	Aug. 22, 1936
Combined index	100.2	99.4	89.4
Bk debits outside NYC	98.2	95.5	87.4
Elec power prod	103.3	102.8	90.5
Misc carloadings	96.2	96.4	90.4

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The gloom in Wall Street is so thick you can cut it. Again last week the same curious situation continued—a simultaneous decline in stocks, bonds and commodities.

Here are some of the thoughts that are making traders sell stocks.

For three years business recovery has had the benefit of continual expenditures by the Government in excess of revenues. Last year at this time, for example, one of the largest cash handouts in peace-time American history occurred—the bonus payments. Now, however, the pump-priming era seems about to end. Some time this fall the U. S. Treasury cash revenues will catch up with cash expenditure, and by next spring will be substantially in excess of it. This condition has almost been reached even now.

The daily Treasury statement for Aug. 25 shows a deficit for the month to date of only $98,000,000. But of this $61,000,000 is accounted for by a bookkeeping charge of $41,000,000 to the Old-Age Reserve Account and $20,000,000 by a similar charge to the Railroad Retirement Account. And the $98,000,000 deficit does not take into account receipts from the states of $62,000,000 this month for the Unemployment Trust Fund. So on a purely cash basis the Treasury instead of being out of pocket about $98,000,000 is in pocket about $25,000,000. This trend will be accelerated in September, when quarterly income tax payments fall due.

"Look at it another way." For six or seven years the banks have been financing the Treasury deficit. For the last year, however, they have been selling Government securities, and they appear likely to continue doing so, even if commercial loans stop increasing. This means a leveling out of the total of bank deposits, and means that investment funds formerly available for corporate bonds and stocks are now going into the Government bond market to fill the vacuum left by the banks.

The problem is then how long it will take before private borrowers begin to put into circulation the proceeds of commercial loans at a rate sufficient to take the place of the Government's former expenditures of borrowed money.

Stress Unfavorable Indexes

Although bank deposits are near the all-time high reached in the late nineteen-twenties, velocity does not appear to be as high as then. The public seems to be following a policy on "excess reserves" similar to the policy followed by the duly constituted authorities, that of raising reserve requirements. Apparently a man who felt in 1929 that he must keep $100 in the bank before he spent his earnings, now has raised his reserve requirement to $200.

Coming down to statistical earth, the gloomy folk in Wall Street make much of the following kind of facts. Railroad net operating income is falling below last year, as indicated Saturday on this page, in the face of labor demands for more wages. About a fortnight ago the magazine Steel said that steel operations were at the crossroads toward expansion or contraction. Last week Iron Age said the August upturn in steel orders was below expectations, with rail and building demand poor, so the industry may have taken the low road to Loch Lomond. Scrap steel has receded from its recent top, faced by what is called a "buyers' strike." Structural steel sales in July were below July, 1936.

Building construction awards for July are reported from one source as 9 per cent above July, 1936, but the Department of Labor figures on July building permits show a 15 per cent decline from July, 1936, although for the first seven months the figure was 18 per cent above last year. A sharp recession has occurred in the textile industry, with the recent drop in cotton depressing gray goods markets and with a number of fine goods mills having been on part time for several weeks.

The Boston Federal Reserve Bank has reported installment sales in that district down 66 per cent in July from the previous July, a truly astonishing decline which has raised many doubts as to the meaning or accuracy of the data used. Indications are that the record-breaking consumption of leather in shoe production has come at least to a temporary end. And so on. Most of the business indices are not rising and have not risen on balance since the beginning of the year. The best that can be said for them is that they are holding their own. For every index that is showing a steady rise some other is showing a decline, the difference being due to the construction of the index. The Monitor index, shown above, is lower than last December.

Reserve Cut No Help to Bonds

Commodities, according to the indices, continued unbroken their decline. All cotton future months are now below 10 cents. Corn fell out of bed on a prediction by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics that cash corn was due for a tumble soon on the basis of the statistical position. Copper weakened in London and all talk here of any markup above 14 cents is gone like yesterday's newspaper.

The cut in the local Reserve rediscount rate from 1½ per cent to 1 per cent didn't help the bond market. It hurt it. The market, as usual, made up its own thought on the matter and concluded that it was a little suspicious for the rediscount rates to be dropped just before a Treasury financing date, with the pinch in excess reserves not really expected until the late fall public demand for pocket cash begins in earnest. (The seasonal rise in "money in circulation" over Labor Day is not expected to exceed $90,000,000.)

So government bonds continued weak, like the whole bond market. No one now expects the Treasury to offer a maturity longer than a five-year note. The long-term refunding program, of this Administration at least, appears to have ended last March. The premium on the notes maturing in September shrunk further. There was real surprise at the Treasury announcement that the refunding will cover only the $817,000,000 of maturing notes, the $350,000,000 of bill maturities to be paid out of tax revenues. But this news, which would be normally bullish, fell flat on the market.

Weakening bond prices have further postponed the resumption of new capital flotations. Last week's single large utility offering didn't go well, and that further dampened the confidence of investment bankers. Not till late September or early October is a resumption of new offerings expected.

The fires on the Whangpoo had little effect on markets here, except to contribute to the general bearishness. Sterling was off fractionally. The movement of Japanese gold here is resumed, with close to $150,000,000 engaged for New York since March. Silk has joined the downtrend of commodity prices.

Autumn Demand For Steel Makes First Appearance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—First indications of autumn revival of steel buying in some products are appearing here, says the publication Steel, although takings in general are small and do not balance mill shipments.

With resumption of production at two Pittsburgh district plants, the national steel operating rate rebounded two points to 83 per cent. This is one point under the rate for the second week of August, adds Steel.

Pittsburgh advanced 3.9 points to 83.4 per cent, Detroit 5 to 100 and Wheeling 0.3 to 89.5. There was no change at Chicago, 86.5 per cent; eastern Pennsylvania, 65; Youngstown, 73; Buffalo, 86; Birmingham, 96; Cincinnati, 93; St. Louis, 84; and Cleveland, 79.5 per cent. The only recession was in New England, where the rate declined 15 points to 60.

Backlogs Sustaining Factor

Steelmakers are maintaining a high rate of operation and in some instances have sufficient backlogs to maintain their present rate for several weeks. In the experience of two eastern mills orders in August were heavier than in July. A Chicago mill has bookings which will continue capacity production for at least 30 days.

Part of the gain in buying is due to early commitments by automobile builders, and this is apparent in bars, sheets and strip, with some reflection in wire and wire products. It seems certain that these requirements must increase within a short time as automobile builders start on 1938 models.

One strong support to production is activity in agricultural implement manufacturers, who report the heaviest demand in several years. They are taking steady shipments of bars and other products. Oil country goods are in demand.

Semifinished steel specifications continue heavy and mills in the Pittsburgh district are seeking to supply consumers of ingots, billets and sheet bars who have orders for their products.

In steel plates deliveries have eased considerably, although in some cases mills are booked for as much as eight weeks.

The soft spots in steel demand at present are found in absence of railroad buying, the carriers being practically out of the market. Construction is largely restricted to small projects, requiring lighter shapes, which do not run to tonnage.

Automobile Demand Less

Automobile production last week dropped from 93,339 to 83,310, practically duplicating the previous week's decline.

In the scrap market dealers and consumers are engaged in a quiet contest over prices which has resulted in a lull in buying and consequently practically nominal quotations on steelmaking grades.

For the third time this season the record for a single cargo of iron ore from the head of the lakes has been broken. The record now is 15,529 tons, which is 119 tons above the preceding record. The successive increases in cargoes is proof of the effort being made to bring down the maximum of ore this season.

Steel's composites all remained unchanged for the past week, finished steel prices being fixed and scrap prices being steady or nominal to a degree that precluded changes in quotations. Steelworks scrap composite is $20.50, iron and steel composite $40.36 and finished steel composite $61.70.

Revere Copper, Inc., Earns $2.56 Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Revere Copper & Brass, Inc., and wholly owned subsidiaries, reporting for the six months ended June 30, 1937, subject to audit and year-end adjustments, show net profit of $2,122,838 after interest, depreciation, amortization, federal income taxes and after crediting $781,503 to metal stock reserve account. This is equal, after dividend requirements on both classes of preferred stock and dividend requirements on $4 convertible Class A stock outstanding at the close of the period, to $2.56 a share on 521,330 shares of common outstanding. No provision has been made for federal surtax on undistributed profits.

This compares with net profit in first half of 1936 of $733,430 after crediting $156,502 to metal stock reserve account, equal after dividend requirements on 7 per cent preferred stock to $1.66 a share on 241,025 no-par shares of $4 Class A stock.

By far the largest part of the reserve for metal stocks, amounting to $781,503 for the full six months, was taken from the operating profit of the second quarter ended June 30. Company carries normal stock of metal at a fixed price and when metal reserves on hand represent metal bought at higher prices plan is to build up money reserves to buffer any losses that might be incurred later on a falling price for fabricated goods.

'Investment Advisors' May Get SEC Inquiry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Securities and Exchange Commission will soon undertake searching investigation of "investment advisors" according to the Berens Financial News Bureau.

Special attention will be directed in the investigation, it is understood, "toward those advisory services which are run by underwriting houses or investment trusts or any concerns interested in distributing securities," Berens points out. The inference is called plain that the SEC wants to prevent those who are selling securities from taking undue advantage of those whom they are supposed to advise without bias.

Coal Dealers Urged Not to Raise Prices

By the Associated Press

Wilkes Barre, Penna.

The Wilkes Barre Chamber of Commerce is urging retail fuel dealers in all northeastern states to retain low summer prices on anthracite coal at least until Oct. 15.

Letters have been sent to 25 regional and state fuel dealers associations in an effort to forestall proposed price increases early in September.

"The yards and trestles of the retail dealers are loaded with 12,000,000 tons of anthracite, the bulk of which is in domestic sizes and practically all of which was bought by the dealers at the lowest prices of 25 years," the Chamber of Commerce said.

The consumer has to date received little benefit, says the letter, from the reduced costs, on which the operating companies have taken a loss of over six million dollars in their revenues, as compared with last year.

Excessive Issues Of Highway Bonds Slows Road Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Handicapping of road building activities by states, and precluding of gas tax cuts, through the issuance of highway bonds in such large amounts that the payment of interest and amortization charges absorb an important part of automotive tax revenue, are reviewed by the American Petroleum Institute. Sixteen states, however, have no road debt, and consequently are able to devote their entire current revenue for road improvement.

In one state the road debt is equivalent to a mortgage of $645 on every motor vehicle registered in the State. Since the average value of automobiles operating on the highways is $312, the highway debt of that state imposes, in effect, a mortgage of three times the face value of the vehicle. For the 32 states with road debts the average debt per vehicle is $69.18.

Since roads must be maintained after they are built, the Institute points out, and programs of highway improvement necessarily cannot be static, the relation of road debts to current revenues has an important bearing upon the progress of a state in carrying out its road program. If debt service reduces too greatly the margin available for maintenance, administration and needed expansion, the best interests of the state and its motorists are not served by such financing policies.

Increased automobile registrations and greater consumption of gasoline are bringing substantial gains in road tax revenues to the states, and the financial status of those which have over-extended themselves in issuing bonds should improve. However, in several states the present road debts may prevent reduction of gasoline tax rates to reasonable levels, thus denying present-day motorists in the high debt states much needed relief in that direction.

Marked Upturn Seen In Chicago Business

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—With pre-school buying furnishing the impetus, business in Chicago during the past week showed a well-defined upturn, according to observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce. Retail demands were particularly heavy. Many wholesalers report that total sales for August will exceed those of any month since the depression.

Employment in the manufacturing field remains at about the same levels as in recent weeks. While some firms have curtailed their forces, others, preparing for a fall-pick-up, have made small additions.

Late vacation travel on the railroads is far ahead of a year ago. Vacation resorts also report marked interest in post-Labor Day accommodations.

Increased demands for motive power are shown in the activity by local public utilities. The same improvement over the similar period a year ago is shown by local transit and communication systems.

N. Y. Stock Exchange Trading Volume Off

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Substantial decreases in member trading in round lots for own account and total volume on the New York Stock Exchange, were shown in the week ended on July 31, compared with the previous week, according to the weekly analysis just made public by the Securities and Exchange Commission. Total volume aggregated 4,457,870 shares sold, compared with 5,934,830 in the earlier week, and member trading amounted to 1,744,367 shares bought or sold, or 19.57 per cent of total volume, compared with 2,489,700 shares, or 20.98 per cent of total volume.

On the New York Curb Exchange total volume was 1,143,440 shares in the week ended on July 31, compared with 1,262,090 shares in the previous week. Member trading aggregated 473,040 shares bought or sold, or 20.68 per cent of total volume, compared with 527,020 shares, or 20.88 per cent. All members sold 258,910 shares and bought 214,130, selling 44,780 on balance.

Sydney Wool Prices Up 5 P. C. Above June Close

SYDNEY, Australia, Aug. 30 (AP)—The new season's wool sales opened firmly today, 5 per cent above June closing prices and 25 to 30 per cent above last season's opening.

Yorkshire interests bid keenly at today's sale, with Germany and France giving good support. Japan was not in the market.

Import Surplus Not Undesirable, Says N. Y. Bank

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—New significance is to be found in recent developments in American foreign trade with the appearance of an unprecedented merchandise import surplus during a period when, despite numerous adverse situations, recovery in most nations of the world has been well sustained and purchasing power has been expanding, says the Guaranty Trust Company of New York in its monthly review of business and financial conditions in the United States and abroad.

"Not only have normal recuperative forces stimulated industrial activity throughout the world in the last few years, but more recently large-scale armament programs in many foreign nations have contributed an additional impetus to general business activity and created a demand for large quantities of import commodities," the review continues.

"The appearance of import surpluses growing out of American foreign trade in recent months in the face of expanded business activity abroad and a rise in agregate world trade has given rise to much speculation in this country regarding the factors underlying this situation and the possible effects on domestic economy of a prolonged tendency in this direction.

Is Export Surplus Needed?

"A balance of trade is favorable or unfavorable, not because it is either on the export or the import side, but because of its influence on the functioning of a given nation's international economic and financial intercourse. A nation heavily in debt abroad, with depleted gold reserves, and badly in need of foreign raw materials, such as Germany, may rightly regard an export surplus as favorable; whereas, a nation with abundant gold resources and a large volume of investments abroad could hardly regard an indefinite continuation of substantial export surpluses as either beneficial or normal.

"A realization of the importance of our export markets is undoubtedly reflected in the concern in some quarters because of the more rapid growth in imports than in exports in the last few years, despite the revival in business and industrial activity throughout the world. Our traditional export surplus almost disappeared in 1936, and trade in every month thus far in 1937, with the exception of that in May, has resulted in an import surplus.

"The growth in imports so far this year is largely the result of expanding industrial activity that has created a greater need for imported raw materials. Also, last year's poor crops necessitated larger purchases of foodstuffs abroad. The prices of imported raw materials and agricultural commodities have risen more rapidly than those of manufactured articles, which constitute a large portion of our exports, with the result that the aggregate value of imports has been raised to a greater extent by price factors than total exports.

"Adverse" Trade Balances

"The question arises as to the objectives that should be kept in view in negotiating future trade agreements. If developments later demonstrate that this nation is tending toward a prolonged period of import surpluses, should efforts be made to alter the flow of trade? In contemplating this prospect it is well to avoid the popular misconception that an import surplus is an undesirable element in any nation's economy. So general is this belief that an import surplus is popularly, but often erroneously, referred to as an adverse balance of trade.

"The latest figures of the Department of Commerce show that American long-term private investments in foreign countries total approximately $15,000,000,000. Obviously, we must permit foreign nations in some manner to build up balances in this country with which to make the payments that these investments will require over a period of years.

"From the financial viewpoint, our monetary gold stock amounts to more than $12,500,000,000, including the sterilized metal. The economic welfare of many foreign countries, and indirectly of our own, would be enhanced by a repatriation of some of this metal; and this redistribution can come about only through loans or investments abroad or payments for imported merchandise.

"In view of all the complex elements involved in our future foreign trade relations, it may be said that perhaps the most prudent policy for this country to follow is one that proceeds gradually and that is designed to stimulate both branches of foreign trade.

"The situation need not be regarded as unwholesome so long as our altered international trade relationships do not occasion a sacrifice of export volumes that might react unfavorably on industry and agriculture, throwing American workers out of employment, reducing farm income, and jeopardizing American capital investments."

Canada Ships Big Volume Of Live Poultry to U. S.

OTTAWA (CP)—Live poultry is moving in large volume from Canada to United States markets, the Department of Agriculture reported. Advancing prices south of the line together with the lower duty now prevailing under the recent trade treaty have brought about the movement.

Approximately 50,000 pounds of poultry weekly are being shipped across the border at Windsor and at Buffalo. For the first time in years receipts of Canadian poultry are being listed in the official market report.

Last week heavy fowl were quoted at Buffalo at 23 to 24 cents per pound. The duty on live fowl is four cents. The movement across the border consists chiefly of geese and turkeys although some chickens are also going.

Successor

International

Richard King Mellon

Kin of Andrew W. Mellon, Who Is Looked To to Carry On the Huge Financial Empire of the Late Former Secretary of the United States Treasury

Nephew Is Expected To Shoulder Burden Of Mellon Affairs

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Financial circles expect that the mantle of financial power of the late Andrew W. Mellon will be placed upon 38-year-old Richard King Mellon.

Stocky and six feet tall, the younger Mellon is a son of Richard Beatty Mellon, Andrew's brother and life-long partner. Already he holds—has held for years—the reins of some of the chief Mellon enterprises.

Like his father and his uncle, he went to work early. And, again like them, he avoids the public eye.

He was born in Pittsburgh June 19, 1899. Educated by tutors until he was 12, he then was enrolled in an academy here. Later he went on to Princeton from which he was graduated in 1922.

Judge Thomas Mellon, founder of the banking fortune, used to tell his sons that anyone who went to war was a fool. Richard ignored that advice, and enlisted—at the outbreak of the World War in the naval aviation corps.

The war over, he became a messenger in the Mellon National Bank, then advanced to an assistant cashier's desk, in 1919 to a vice-presidency, and in 1934 he succeeded his father as president, the fourth Mellon to head the institution.

The key position from which he rules the great fortune is president of Mellbank Corporation, the unit which controls the Mellon banking system. He is president and director of a dozen other companies.

General Business Seen as Resuming Basic Uptrend Soon

While allowing for irregular trends in general business for perhaps a month more, United Business Service, in its latest analysis of the situation points out that the autumn upswing in activity is approaching, and that with the adjournment of Congress, plus the revolt against New Deal reform measures, the average business man should look forward with some added degree of confidence. It adds that the low point of the summer let-down has passed, and that the stage is set for a resumption of the basic upswing over the next three or four months.

Continues United:

"Demand factors continue to be strong. Despite lower prices for grains and cotton as a result of larger crop estimates, cash farm income, plus government payments, is expected to exceed $9,000,000,000 this year. This will be the largest since 1929, and a gain of 12 per cent over last year. At the same time, expanding industrial employment and pay rolls will continue to increase urban purchasing power. Retail trade is holding above a year ago in spite of the abnormal stimulus at this time last year from soldiers' bonus spending, and sales volumes should make a good showing in the months ahead.

"The supply situation is also generally favorable. Steel operations are at a high level. While current shipments are still in excess of new bookings, renewed automobile and industrial buying for fall requirements should shortly bring a substantial increase in new business. Automobile output will decline as changeovers for new models are made, but major assembly lines should again be in full production by early October."

Arkansas Bank Resources Up $7,000,000 in Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Banks and trust companies in Arkansas, chartered under state laws, increased their resources more than $7,000,000 during the past year, according to a report just released by the State Banking Department.

Resources of 173 institutions in the state were listed at $78,123,155, as compared with $71,083,816 of the same period last year. The date on which the report was taken was June 30, 1937.

Cash on hand was listed at $27,858,498, as compared with $26,547,461 of a year ago. Savings accounts in banks were listed at $11,155,857, and in checking accounts, $34,870,699. The banks had on deposit a total of $8,791,848 of public funds. The grand total of all deposits was $85,853,697.

On June 30, 1936, savings accounts carried in state banks totaled $9,808,648, and the checks totaled $31,054,114.

Savings and Loan Associations Have $340,000,000 Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Increasing $340,000,000 during the past year, the assets of federal savings and loan associations in the United States have passed the one billion dollar mark, according to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

The total assets are equivalent to approximately one fourth of the assets of all active savings, building and loan associations in the entire country.

Federal associations, authorized by Congress but four years ago, now number 1293. Savings of their investors are protected up to $5000 on each account by the Federal Savings and Loan Corporation. Many state-chartered associations likewise have qualified for this safety insurance for savings.

During the first six months of 1937, federal associations made home mortgage loans totaling $162,000,000, or 67 per cent more than during the corresponding period of 1936. In June, federals wrote loans for construction, purchase, reconditioning and refinancing of homes amounting to $32,100,000, being 51 per cent more than during June, 1936.

June loans amounted to about 3.2 per cent of the total assets of all federals. This rate of lending activity for June, which on an annual basis would be 38.5 per cent, was above the rate of lending activity in any month of 1936.

Direct reduction mortgage loans are standard practice among federal associations. With this loan the face value of the mortgage is continually decreased by easy monthly payments, similar to rent, until the borrower owns his home free of debt.

Congress provided for the chartering and supervision of federal savings and loan associations by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board in 1933. It was provided that charters could be granted both to new institutions and to those state institutions which desire to convert to federal charter.

These associations are to home financing what national banks are to commercial financing. All are local, mutual thrift institutions privately officered and managed, but subject to federal supervision and examination.

Old-Time Grocer Still in Running With Big Chains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Including those belonging to voluntary chains, the independent grocer still stands as the largest competitor of any corporate chain system, according to an analysis in Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys. The 1929 figures showed 234,082 independent stores in the United States, as compared with 52,618 chain store outlets. During the 1929-1935 period the number of independent stores increased about 30 per cent to 304,408 units, while the number of chain stores declined almost 9 per cent to 48,239 outlets.

Poor's says:

"In reducing the number of outlets, chain stores have actually strengthened their competitive position, as remaining units are more efficient and profitable. This is demonstrated by the fact that chain stores accounted for the same percentage of total sales in 1935 as in 1929, namely 39 per cent.

"Little less than miraculous has been the growth of voluntary chains in recent years, as shown in the table. Operating conditions during the depression were a potent factor in stimulating the appeal of this relatively new set-up in grocery merchandising. Voluntary chains have successfully followed regular chain store methods of group buying, advertising and control of store operations, and have thereby effected marked economies.

This table shows the recent growth of voluntary chains:

	Number of Stores	Per Cent Increase
1929	54,797	
1930	61,440	12.1
1931	77,060	25.3
1932	83,244	8.1
1933	90,737	9.1
1935*	103,334	13.8
1936†	110,040	6.5

*As of March, 1935. †As of May, 1936.

Leading Chicago Issues Decline 2.40 P. C. in Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Twenty-five representative stocks listed on the Chicago Stock Exchange had a market value at the close of business for the week ended Aug. 28 of $1,008,081,750, a decrease of $24,828,375, or 2.40 per cent, compared with a market value of $1,032,910,125 at the close of the previous week, according to a compilation by Paul H. Davis & Co., members of the Chicago Stock Exchange.

At the close of the corresponding week a year ago, the same 25 stocks had a market value of $974,074,250, indicating an increase during the year of $34,007,500, or 3.49 per cent.

Roads Order Freight Cars

NEW YORK (AP)—The Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Company has received an order from the Texas & Pacific Railroad for 500 box cars, with an option on 500 more. Texas & Pacific also has ordered 100 hopper cars from Bethlehem Steel.

Thompson-Starrett Loss

NEW YORK (AP)—Thompson-Starrett Company, Inc., construction firm, for the quarter ended July 29 last, reports a net loss of $48,442, against net loss of $41,825 in the like 1936 period. The figures do not include results of the Colorado River aqueduct, scheduled for completion in 1938.

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Selected Stocks Rise Moderately In Dull Session

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (AP)—Selected stocks negotiated a modest comeback in today's market. With steels, rails and specialties in the lead, gains ran to a point or so at the best. Profit selling occasionally interrupted the sluggish move and extreme advances were under their tops near the final hour.

It was one of the slowest sessions of the year, transfers being at the rate of around 450,000 shares.

Carrier bonds improved in the bond division. Cotton and grain futures slipped lower.

Steels Lead Rise

Stocks inclined to edge upward the greater part of the time were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, American Steel Foundries, Republic, General Motors, Chrysler, Sears Roebuck, J. I. Case, International Harvester, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, Electric Power & Light, Eastman Kodak, Continental Oil, Westinghouse, General Electric, Standard Oil of N. J., Phillips Petroleum, Great Northern, Southern Pacific, Air Reduction, Libby-Owens, Crown Cork and Reynolds Spring.

Caterpillar Tractor was a contrary performer, losing about 3 points at the worst. Failing to get ahead were Mack Trucks, American Telephone, United Aircraft, American Water Works, Seaboard Oil and Baltimore & Ohio.

Metals such as Anaconda, Kennecott and American Smelting held their own, despite another reaction in the price of export copper.

U. S. Bonds Sag; Rails Up

The tone of corporate bonds improved today with a moderate recovery in rails, but U. S. Governments experienced a further sag.

For most of the federals, markets were quiet and thin. Treasury 3¾s dipped about half a point early on small flow of offerings. Several other treasuries were unchanged to a shade lower, Federal Farm Mortgage 3s gave up about ⅛ on a fair volume. Home Owners Loan issues were unchanged to slightly better.

Rallying tendencies in parts of the rail division were attributed in bond circles to rebuying prompted by the recent substantial fall in prices. Picking up sizable fractions, Illinois Central 4¾s, Missouri Pacific 5s and Northern Pacific 4s moved evenly at their improved levels through the morning.

A shade higher were Santa Fe 4s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Chicago & North Western 4¾s, Great Northern 4s, Armour 4s, American & Foreign Power 5s and Shell Union Oil 3½s.

Despite Lightness of dealings, Japanese obligations continued to fluctuate in nervous fashion in response to the armed conflict in China. Both loans, the 6½s and 5½s, slid off around 1½ points in the first hour. There was little activity in the foreign list and prices were narrowly mixed.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (AP)—Industrial specialties mustered a little strength on the curb today.

Despite the restricted swings, most groups displayed a slightly better tone in sympathy with a rally on the big board. Electric Bond & Share, Humble Oil, Cities Service and Sunray Oil were among leaders holding small gains in the late trading. At one time Technicolor was up about 1¼.

Bulova Watch Net Gains in Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net profit of the Bulova Watch Company and subsidiaries for the quarter ended June 30, 1937, was estimated at $566,351; after provision for depreciation, federal income taxes and other charges. This is equivalent to $1.74 a share on the 324,881 shares of no-par capital stock outstanding. No provison has been made for federal surtax on undistributed earnings.

In the corresponding quarter of 1936, net profit totaled $233,530, equal, on the present share basis, to 72 cents a share.

Gross income for the three months ended June of this year was $1,448,172 compared with $726,553 in 1936. Expenses totaled $647,985, as against $404,616 in the like period. The company's fiscal year ends March 31.

Financial Briefs

Increased demand for petroleum products created by 5,270,000 new automobiles and 300,00 new oil burners will necessitate the drilling of about 32,000 new oil wells this year, The Lamp, a publication of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, reported.

More railroad mileage is operated in Texas than in any other state, with Illinois ranking next, reports the Association of American Railroads.

To supply motorists with gasoline, oil, and lubricants, as well as asphaltic materials for building roads, the petroleum industry has had to make an investment of approximately $490 for every motor vehicle in the United States, reports the American Petroleum Industries Committee. Since the average value of automobiles traveling on the highways of this country is somewhere in the neighborhood of $200, the investment of the industry in keeping the typical motorist moving on the road actually is greater than the investment of the motorist himself.

The 421 insurance companies of all kinds licensed to do business in Rhode Island last year collected aggregate net premiums of $37,659,-352 on business written in the state in 1936, an increase of $656,685 over the 1935 figure.

Over-the-Counter Stocks

Stocks	Bid	Asked
American Mfg $2 f	45	49
Am Screw $.80 a	50	
Am Wringer $1.25 b	86	104½
Am Writing Paper	3¼	4¼
Amoskeag Co $1.50	35	38
Appleton Co $2 f	58	61
Arlington Mills $3	45½	48½
Bates Mfg	20½	22½
Benb Ik L $3.50 pf	53	56
Berkshire Fine Sp	11½	12½
Bird & Son $1 a	24½	25½
Boott Mills $4	43	51
Bost Rail Hld $4 pf	50	
Boston Wharf $2	26½	29½
Bost Wov Hos $2 f	39¼	42¼
Bourne Mills $.50 f	10	12
Chapman Valv $1 f	47	50
Charlton Mills $1 b	27	31
Collyer In W $.70 f	21	23
Continti Mills $3 g	47	51
Dennison deb $3	130	130
Douglas Shoe pf	32½	35½
Draper Crp $2.40 a	80	82½
Eastern Mfg	12	14
First N S $7 st2pf	112½	114½
Fuller Brush A $.50	9½	12
Goodall Worst $4 f	95	105
Gorton Pew Fish $4	47	48
Graton & Knight	2½	11½
Grt Nor Paper $1 a	39	42

Stocks	Bid	Asked
Grfld T&D pf n $6	60	72
Heyd Wakefield	40	44
Hygrad Sylvan $3	43	51
Keith, G R pf $1 f	48	53
Lincoln Stores $1 a	25	28
Ludlow Mfg A $3	142	148
Mrrime Ht $.25 f v	20	24
Merrimack Mfg	14	17
Nashawena Mills	7½	9½
Nashua Mfg	22½	24½
Nati Casket $3	45	51
Naumkg Steam $4 f	46	50
Newmkt Mfg $5½ f	70½	74½
Nonquitt Mills $4	68½	72½
Norw&WRR $4 pf	24	28
Plym Cord $5 a	100	114
Prov&Worc A $10	122	
Qui M Co $4 pf	7	10
Quissett Mills $1 f	39	43
Reece-Lapham	8½	10½
Sagamore Mfg $4	61	67
Sanford Mills $4	85	91
Sylvan Ind $1 a&b	27	30
Un Mrch&Mfg $.80	17½	20
U S Envelope $3	114½	
Vally Mfg-I ($1) f	30½	33½
V NormMT $1.60 a	20½	23
Waltham Watch	15	19
Wamsutta Mills	13	15
Westn Cast $4 pf	100½	104½

*Exclusive of extras. bPaid in 1936. fPaid this year. yDeclared a dividend of 25 cents, payable Sept. 1.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks	Bid	Asked
Bankers Trust	87¾	89¾
Brooklyn Trust	122	125
Cent Hanover	123¾	126½
Chemical Bk & Tr	80¾	82¾
City	44½	46½
Commercial	182	185
Corn Exchange	83	85
Empire Trust	30	32
First National	2250	2290
Guaranty Trust	323½	328½
Irving Trust	15¾	17¼
Manhattan	32¾	34¾
Manufacturers	82¾	84½
New York Trust	135	138
Public National	42½	44½

Boston Bank Stocks	Bid	Asked
Bost Saf Dp & Tr	*290	
First National	49¾	50¾
Merchants	450	
National Rockland	76	
National Shawmut	29¾	31
N England Trust*	400	
Pilgrim Trust	185	
Second National	180	

Insurance Co. Stocks	Bid	Asked
Aetna Cas	99¾	101¾
Aetna Ins	93¾	96¾
Aetna Life	47	49
Agr Equit	29	30½
Am Reins	38	40½
Am Reserve	39¾	41¾
Am Surety	26¾	28½
Automobile	51½	53½
Conn Gen Life	31½	33½
Contin Cas	28¾	30¾
Fid & Dep	28¾	29¾
Geo Reinsur	119	123½
Glens Falls	36¾	38¾
Globe & Rut	45¾	47¾
Hanover	61	64
Hartford Fire	54½	56½
Home Ins	32¾	33¾
Mass Bond	36¾	38¾
Nati Fire	60	62¼
N H'pshire	47	49½
Nor River	27	29
Phoenix	49½	51½
Springfield	83½	86½
Sun Life	118	121
Travelers	692	715
U S Fire	479	495
	94½	96½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

SEC Restrictions Seen as Deterrent To Capital Issues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Pointing out the historic relationship between unrestricted financial markets and new financing, Lawrence Dennis, economist of E. A. Pierce & Co., attributes the present small amount of new capital issues to the restrictions now prevailing under SEC regulations.

First contending that the recovery is the result of Government "deficiteering," whereas the last previous boom resulted from credit expansion, Mr. Dennis declares that even though trading restrictions are maintained and trading volume continues small, the price trend should continue upward "as long as deficiteering, devaluation, socialism and war—the Four Horsemen of the present worldwide inflation—are in the saddle."

According to the study, during the 45 months' period from Jan. 1, 1926, to Oct. 1, 1929, all Federal Reserve member bank deposits increased $2,755,000,000, due mainly to expansion in speculative loans of $2,673,000,000, with the result that new capital issues totaled $30,669,000,000, new construction contracts totaled $23,910,000, and the federal debt was reduced $3,528,000,000. In the 45 months from June 30, 1933, to March, 1937, all member bank deposits increased $11,476 000,000, due to expansion of member bank holdings of Government bonds of $5,830,000,000 and gold imports of $4,576,000,000. The result of this method of financing recovery has been new capital issues of only $5,812,000,000 and new construction contracts of only $7,542,000,000, while the federal debt has increased $12,189,000,000.

Commenting on these figures, Mr. Dennis says: "The case for recovery without speculative credit expansion would be perfect if it could be shown that recovery had been realized without Government deficiteering and with an expansion of bank credit through loans to others than security speculators. But that is just what the anti-speculation reformers cannot show.

Recovery Through Debt

"On the contrary, the record shows conclusively that recovery without speculative credit expansion has been possible only with an increase in government debt about three times as great as the increase in all member bank loans in the 1926-29 period, and with an increase in bank holdings of government obligations more than twice as great as the speculative credit expansion which made possible the preceding boom."

The regulations which have curbed trading volume and prevented new capital financing have not prevented violent price fluctuations, which was was one of the objectives of the regulations, Mr. Dennis says. On a volume of 2,055,316,878 shares in the 27 months from July 1, 1927, to Oct. 1, 1929, the market averages advanced 113 per cent as compared with an 84 per cent advance in the 27 months from Jan. 1, 1935, to March 1, 1937, during which time only 1,036,948,327 shares changed hands.

Commenting on speculation, Mr. Dennis says: "Holding dollars over a period of years is the biggest possible gamble on the value of a coin which has just been clipped 40 per cent and can be clipped again and again like the French franc—all within a comparatively brief space of time."

Automotive Export Total 54 P. C. Over '36

WASHINGTON—June automotive exports amounted to $31,007,164, a 54 per cent increase over last year, but a slight decrease from the May, 1937, peak of $34,551,261, the Department of Commerce reports. June exports brought total volume for the first six months of the year to $182,-932,404, or 32 per cent over the first six months of the previous year.

Passenger car shipments were reported at 18,157 units, valued at $10,-710,679, against 23,294 units and $13,-995,125 in May and 14,805 units, valued at $8,123,099 in June of last year. The department said South Africa continued in its position as the chief market in this classification, followed by Australia, Belgium, Argentina and Canada in that order.

Lumber Output, Shipment Still on Ascending Scale

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers Association reports that lumber production for the week ended Aug. 21 was 20 per cent greater than new business booked and 19 per cent heavier than shipments.

The association said that 544 mills produced 269,416,000 feet of hardwoods and softwoods combined, shipped 226,727,000 and booked orders of 223,692,000. Revised figures for the preceding week were 565 mills, 286,372,000 feet production, 250,342,000 shipment and 230,513,000 orders.

Co-operative Bank Loans Jump

With another increase of more than $2,000,000, a gain of more than 50 per cent above the figures for the similar month last year the building, buying and remodeling of homes in Massachusetts, as represented by the amount of money furnished on new mortgage loans by all the co-operative banks and federal savings and loan associations in the commonwealth, hit the mid-summer peak this year with a total of $5,557,325 in new loans granted in July.

Hathaway Bakeries, Inc.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Reporting earnings for a period of 53 weeks ended July 17, 1937, Hathaway Bakeries, Inc., had a net profit of $55,996, after normal federal income tax. This compares with a net profit of $38,515 for 52 weeks ended July 11, 1936.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
3	3⅞s '47-42	106.18	106.18	106.18
3	3⅛s '43-43	105.26	105.26	105.26
1	3s '48-46	103.21	103.21	103.21
10	2½s '49-46	104.11	104.11	104.11
1	4¼s '52-47	115.29	115.29	115.29
1	2½s '53-49	97.20	97.20	97.20
2	2¾ '54-51	99.14	99.14	99.14
9	2½s '60-58	100.4	100.4	100.4
13	2½s '59-56	99.5	99.4	99.5

Federal Farm Mortgage

42	2s '47-42	102.12	102.12	102.14
1	3s '49-44	101.28	101.28	101.28

Home Owners' Loan

7	2½s '49-29	100.4	100.4	100.4
14	2½s '44-42	99.24	99.20	99.20
95	3s '52-44	101.27	101.25	101.26

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
7	Alleghany 5s '44	91	90½	90½
3	Alleghany 5s '50 st	56	56	56
1	Allied Stra 4½s '51	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
3	Am & For P5s 2030	74¼	73¾	73¾
20	AmIGChem 5½s '49	106⅝	106⅛	106⅛
3	Am Int 5½s '49	105	105	105
5	Am T&T 5½s '43	112¾	112¾	112¾
16	Am T&T 3¾s '66	98⅛	98¼	98⅛
10	Am T&T cv 4½s '39	103¾	103¾	103¾
9	Am T&T 3½s '61	99½	99½	99½
6	Am Tob Co 4½s '50	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1	Arm Del 4s '57	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
7	Arm Del 4s '56	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
7	AT&SF 4s '05	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
11	AT&SF T Sh L4s'55	113	112⅝	113
1	Atl & Birm 4s '33	27	27	27
3	ACL cll 4s '52	90	90	90
9	A C Line 5s '45	104¾	104⅛	104¼
1	B & O rfg 6s '95	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
11	B & O 1st 5s '48	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
23	B & O rfg 5s '95	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
10	B & O 5s '95 P	75	75	75
5	B & O 5s 2000 D	74½	74½	74½
2	B & O cv 4½s '60	62	62	62
10	B & O 4s '48	101⅝	101½	101⅝
4	B&O4sPLE&WV 41	100½	100½	100½
8	B & O 5s S W '50	96⅝	96½	96½
1	Bell TPa 5s '60 C	120¾	120¾	120¾
6	Beth Stl 4½s '60	104½	104	104½
7	Beth Stl 3⅜s '60	96¾	96⅝	96⅝
4	Bkly Edis 3½s '66	101	101	101
11	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '68	77½	76½	76½
1	Bkly U Gas 5s '60	94	94	94
31	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	106⅛	106	106⅛
2	Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	107	107	107
3	Buf Gen El 4½s '81	109¾	109¾	109¾
6	Buf R&P 4½s '57	75½	75½	75½
3	Bush Tr Bldg 5s '60	67½	67½	67½
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '70	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	113¼	113½	113¼
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	113⅝	123⅜	113⅞
5	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
1	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	116	115⅞	115⅞
1	Can Pac 5s '54	107⅞	107⅝	107⅝
1	Can Pac 4½s '46	104½	104½	104½
1	Can Pac 4½s '60	103	103	103
54	Can Pac 4s perp	95	94⅝	95
1	Cen of Ga 's '59C	14¼	14¼	14½
2	Cen Pac 5s '60	93½	93½	93½
13	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	107⅜	107¼	107⅜
2	Cen R R N J 5s '87	50	50	50
1	Cen Steel 8s '41	120	120	120
15	ChampP&P 4½s '50	106¾	106⅝	106¾
11	C & O 3½s '96D	97⅛	97	97
1	C&O rfg 3½s '96E	97	97	97
1	Chi & Alton 3s '49	48	48	48
1	CB&Q 4½s '77	109¾	109⅝	109⅞
5	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	28¼	28¼	28¼
3	Chic Gt West 4s '59	36½	36	36
1	Chi I & L 5s '47	26	26	26
7	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	21½	21¼	21½
1	CMSP&P A 5s 2000	7¼	7¼	7¼
1	Chi&NW gn 5s '87	38	38	38
6	Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	14⅜	13⅝	13⅞
1	Chi&NW4½s 2037	20½	20½	20½
1	Chi NW 4½s '37	34¼	34¼	34¼
1	CRI & P 4½s '52A	16½	16½	16
11	CRI & P 4s '52A ct	15	15	15
4	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	9½	9	9½
4	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
12	Cin Un Term 3½s '71	104½	104½	104½
1	CCC&StL 4½s '77	90½	90½	90½
1	Clev Cl Iron 4½s '50	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Clev Sh Line 4½s '61	111	111	111
1	Clev Un Term 5s '73	107	107	107
1	Col F&I 5s '70	84	84	84
3	Col & So 4½s '80	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞
1	Colum G 5s '52 May	101	101	101
1	Con Credit 7s '51	97½	97½	97½
19	Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1	Con Edis 3½s '56	103¾	103¾	103¾
2	Con Oil 3½s '51	103¼	103⅛	103¼
10	Consum Pow 3½s '70	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
2	Consum Pow 3½s '65	108⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1	Consum Pow 3½s '65	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Container Cor 6s '46	105	105	105
2	Container 5s '43	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	Crane Co 3½s '51	101½	101½	101½
1	Crown Cork 4s '50	106½	106½	106½
2	Crow C Wh 6s '51	105⅛	105⅛	105¼
2	Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	46	46	46
1	Dayton P&L 3½s '60	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
4	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	86	85⅝	85⅝
8	D&RG 4s '36	25½	25½	25½
1	D&RG West 5s '55	13	13	13
7	D&RG West 5s '78	17	16¾	17
5	Det Ed 4s '65	109	108¾	109
1	Dow Chem 3s '51	101¼	101¼	101¼
4	Duluth SS&A 5s '37	40	40	40
3	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	106	106	106
2	Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	108½	108¼	108½
1	El PasoNatGas4½s '51	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	Erie rfg 5s '67	68	67⅞	67⅞
14	Erie rfg 5s '75	67	67	67
7	Erie & Jer 6s '55	118	117½	118
6	F'banks Morse 4s '56	102½	102½	102½
13	Fla E Cst 4½s '59	71½	70	70
2	Gen Am Inv 5s '52	102	102	102
4	Gen Cable 5½s '47	106¼	106⅛	106½
3	GenMotAccept3¼s'51	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	80	80	80
7	Goodrich 4¼s '56	101	101	101
2	Goodrich 6s '45	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
7	Goodyr T & R 5s '57	104¼	104	104
2	GrdRap&Ind 4½s '41	108⅛	108⅛	108⅜
1	Gt Nor 5s '73	100	100	100
22	Gt Nor 4s '48 G	121	119⅝	120⅞
2	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	107½	107⅜	107⅜
2	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	93⅛	93½	93⅛
6	G Bay & W deb B	12	12	12
3	Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
3	Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	102¾	102¾	102¾
3	Hud & Manh 5s A '57	68¾	68	68
3	Hud&Man inc 5s # 7	30	29¾	29¾
4	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	106¼	106	106¼
2	Ill Cen 3½s '52	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝
4	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	63	62¼	62¼
8	Ill Cen 5s '55	85	85	85
3	IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	71	71	71
1	Interb R Tr 7s '32	68½	68½	68½
1	Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	66½	66½	66½
2	Interb R Tr 6s '32	22	22	22
1	Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	61½	61	61½
8	Interlake Iron 4s '47	100½	100	100
1	Int Hydro El 6s '44	81¾	81¾	81¾
11	Int Paper 6s '55	97½	97½	97½
2	Int Paper 5s '47	102	102	102
12	Int T &T 5s 1/4'55 '39	88½	88½	88½
4	Int T&T 4½s '52	66¼	66¼	66¼
3	Int T&T 5s '55	70	70	70
4	James F&Clen 4s'59	93½	93½	93½
2	Jones&Laus4½s '61	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	KCFS&M 4s '36ct	45¼	45¼	45¼
3	K C South 4s '50	83	83	83
4	K C South 3s '50	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
2	K C Term 4s'60	108½	108½	108½
2	Kings Co Elev 4s '49	95⅝	95	95
13	Koppers Co 4s'51	103¾	103½	103½
1	Lac Gas 5½s '53	63¾	63	63
4	LE & West 3s '47	98¾	98¾	98¾
11	Lautaro Nit inc '75	34⅝	34¼	34⅜
9	Leh Val 4s 2003	47	46¼	47
5	Liggett & M 7s '44	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞
4	Loews 3½s '46	99¾	99½	99¾
6	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	102	102	102
3	Long Isl 4s '49 st	101¾	101¼	101¾
11	Lou&Nash 3½s 2003	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
6	Louis & N nun 4s '40	107	106¾	106¾
2	Louis&N 3¾s 2003	92¾	92¾	92¾
2	Lou&NSo Jt M 4s '52	97	97	97
2	Maine Cen 4½s '60	79	79	79
2	Market St Ry 7s '40	96	96	96
15	McKes&Rob 5½s '50	104¾	104½	104⅝
1	Mil El Ry&L 5s '57	103	103	103
1	M & S LL cn 5s '34 ct	12	12	12
3	MSP & SSM gtd 5s '38	21¾	21½	21¾
3	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	21¾	21½	21¾
1	Mo-Ill'5s '59	57	57	57
1	M¼K¾Tex 5s '62 A	69	69	69
1	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	84¾	84¾	84¾
5	Mo Pac 5½s '49	11¼	11	11
11	Mo Pac 5s '65 A	35½	35¼	35¼
3	Mo Pac 5s '65 A ct	33	33	33
3	Mo Pac 5s '77 B	35¾	35½	35¼
2	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	14½	14½	14½
3	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	35⅝	35⅜	35½
1	Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	33	33	33
1	Mob &O 4½s '77	28	28	28
1	Mob&O Mont g 5s'47	36	36	36
2	MonWPa 5½s '65	103⅝	102⅝	103⅝
10	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Nassau El 4s '51	35	35	35
1	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
4	Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	106	106	106
6	Natl Steel 4s '65	106⅝	106⅛	106⅛
5	NJ P&L 4½s '60	107	107	107
6	NO PS 5s '52 A	99¾	99¾	99¾
8	NOPS 5s '55 B	99½	99⅛	99¼
5	NY &Hari 3½s 2000	98	98	98
30	NYC rfg 5s 2013	99¾	99¾	99¾
7	NYC 4½s 2013 A	87⅞	87¼	87¼
7	NYC cn 4s '98	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
5	NYC 3¾s '48	102⅛	102½	102⅛
3	NYC 3¼s '52	106	105⅝	105⅝
19	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	87⅛	86⅛	86⅛
2	NYC L6 3½s '98	89	89	89
1	NYC L6 3½s '98	89	89	89
1	NYC SL 6s '38	96	96	96
1	NYC & SL 5½s '74 A	96¾	96¾	96¾
6	NYC & SL 4½s '78	83½	83	83
2	NYC & SL 4s '37	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1	NY Edis 3¼s '65	101¼	100¼	101
5	NY Edis 3¼s '66	101	101	101
5	NYLE&WD&I 5s '43	105½	105½	105½
5	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	36	36	36
3	NYNH&H clt 6s '40	54¾	54¾	54¾
2	NYNH&H 5½s '67	54¾	54¾	54¾
1	NYO&W rfg 4s '92	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
2	NYO&W gen 4s '55	13	13	13
2	NY Ry 6s '58 st	103½	103½	103½
1	NY&H Gas 6s '51 A	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	NY Steam 4s '51	104½	104½	104½
2	NY Steam 5s '51	105	105	105
1	NYS&W gen 5s '40	13⅝	14¾	13⅝
1	NY Tel 3¼s 67	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
9	NYW&Bost 4½s '48	10⅜	10½	10⅜
3	Nor Am Ed 5½s '41 ct	22	22	22
2	Nor Am Ed 5½s '83	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Nor Pac 4s2047	110¼	110¼	110¼
5	Nor Pac 4s 2047 reg	110	110	110
1	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	95	95	95
22	Nor Pac 6s '97	103¾	103½	103½
6	Nor Pac 3s 2047	74¾	73⅞	73⅞

U.S. Pulp, Paper Exports 37 P. C. Above Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — United States exports of paper and paper manufactures for the first six months of 1937 amounted to $15,145,698, an increase of 37 per cent over the amount recorded for the six months ended June 30, 1936, according to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. While some of this gain is due to the higher average export price obtained, with the exception of newsprint paper and boxboards, the volume of shipments of all classes was also higher than for the like period of last year.

In the fine paper group, exports of book papers were more than double, exports of surface-coated papers higher by 35 per cent and exports of writing papers higher by 31 per cent than for the first half of 1936. In the wrapping paper field, exports of greaseproof and waterproof papers increased by 25 per cent, and exports of kraft wrappings by 37 per cent this year. Shipments of overissue newspaper, which go chiefly to the Far East where they are used as a substitute for wrapping paper, also show a heavy increase, being 52 per cent higher than a year ago.

Exports of boxboards during the current year have been running behind those for corresponding periods in 1936and a heavy increase in the June shipments was insufficient to offset earlier losses. A decline of 10.5 per cent in the six months' shipments of this particular class was more than offset by a rise of 2000 tons or 36.8 per cent in exports of other paperboards.

Building products are among the items which have picked up considerably this year with shipments of fiber insulating boards 30.6 per cent higher and sheathing paper 87 per cent higher than during the first half of 1936.

In addition to paper, the United States shipped to foreign countries paper base stocks to the value of $8,-657,735, as against $5,461,713 during the first six months of 1936. This increase is largely due to the rise in exports of bleached sulphite pulp, which were more than 50 per cent above the first half of 1936.

Imports of paper and manufactures into the United States during the first six months of 1937 were valued at $84,856,936, an increase of 26.4 per cent over the first half of 1936. Newsprint paper as usual accounted for nearly 90 per cent of these imports.

Connecticut Power Earnings Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—For the 12 months ended June 30, 1937, Connecticut River Power Company, subsidiary of the New England Power Association, reports a balance of $2,612,065 available for fixed charges, compared with $2,505,609 in the corresponding previous period. Interest and amortization charges of $1,023,-791 in the 1936-37 period were covered approximately 2.55 times. For the preceding 12 months, interest and amortization charges of $1,295,-142 were earned about 1.93 times. Included in the latter total was $97,391 of interest on first mortgage 5 per cent bonds redeemed April 1, 1936, applicable to the period during which interest expense was also incurred on the first mortgage 3¾ per cent bonds.

The reported earnings, according to Frank D. Comerford, chairman of the board, are before provision for federal tax on undistributed net income, the amount of liability, if any, being determinable only at the end of the calendar year.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	17.85	18.99
Affiliated F Inc	9.43	10.36
Amerex Hold	27.50	29.25
Am Business Shrs	1.13	1.25
Am Gen Equip Inc	1.02	1.13
Am Ins Stocks	5.50	6.00
British Type Inv	.43	.63
Broad St Inv	34.07	36.44
Bullock Fund	20.625	22.375
Can Inv Fund	4.45	4.85
Century Shrs Tr	25.57	27.29
Chain St Inv Corp	2.00	2.50
Chain St Investor	25.88	27.53
Dividend Shrs	1.87	2.02
Eaton & Howard Fd A-E	22.09	23.97
Eaton & Howard Fd F	15.65	16.97
Equity Corp $3 pf	35.25	38.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	27.06	29.14
Foundation Tr Shrs A	4.70	5.05
Fund Investors Inc	23.17	24.46
General Capital	41.49	44.61
Gen Investors Tr	6.62	7.21
Incorp Investors	24.13	-
Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	42.75	42.75
Maryland Fund	9.17	10.05
Mass Invest Tr	27.40	29.07
Mutual Invest Inc	15.73	17.19
Nation Wide Voting	1.97	2.13
New England Fund	18.09	19.45
Northern Secur	75.00	83.00
Old Colony Tr Assoc	15.75	17.75
Plymouth Fund Inc	.78	.89
Quarterly Income Sh	17.14	18.79
Railway & Light Sec	19.75	21.75
Railway & Light Sec pf	102.00	-
Repub Invest Fund	1.25	1.40
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	10.00	12.00
Spencer Trask Fund	20.35	21.42
Stand Utd Inc	.78	.84
State Street Invest	117.00	120.00
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.85	.94
Trustee Industry Shrs	1.45	1.59
US El Lt & P Voting	.97	1.05
Wellington Fund	17.99	19.74
World Investment Tr	8.70	9.46

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	7.25	8.125
Corp Tr AA mod	3.52	- -
Corp Tr Acc Mod	3.52	- -
Cumulative Tr Sh	6.13	- -
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	2.35	- -
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	3.44	- -
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	3.21	- -
Diversified Tr C	4.80	- -
Diversified Tr D	7.05	7.85
Fund Tr Shrs A	6.25	6.75
Nation Wide Sec	4.68	4.78
North Am Bond Tr ctfs	57.50	61.75
Nor Am Tr Shares	2.86	- -
Nor Am Tr Sh 1955	3.37	- -
Nor Am Tr Sh 1956	3.31	- -
Nor Am Tr Sh 1958	3.11	- -
Repres Tr Shrs	12.96	13.46
Super of Am Tr AA	2.63	- -
Super of Am Tr BB	2.63	- -
Super of Am Tr C	7.55	- -
Super of Am Tr D	7.55	- -
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.375	16.875
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	2.54	2.64

Investment Banking

Bancamer Blair	8.50	9.50
First Boston Corp	24.50	26.00
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	2.875	3.75

Keystone Custodian Funds

	Liq. Sales value price		Liq. Sales value price
Bonds		K-2	19.00 30.80
B-1	36.80 37.97		
B-2	30.27 31.97	**Common Stocks**	
B-3	19.60 21.50	S-1	40.13 42.74
B-4	12.54 13.82	S-2	25.07 27.47
Preferred Stocks		S-3	21.99 24.11
K-1	23.00 25.13	S-4	11.30 12.53

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, 2,308,000; previous day, 2,473,400 week ago, 7,326,500; year ago, 9,419,000; two years ago, closed; Jan. 1 to date, 2,003,180,125; year ago, 2,290,382,000; two years ago, 2,-211,979,000.

xin—Ex-interest. ct—Certificates.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe		
Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.96⅝	$4.96⅛	$8.2397
Cables	4.96⅛	4.96⅜	8.2397
France—franc	.0374	.0374	‡
Belgium—belga	.1684	.1684	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2295	.2295	‡
Italy—lira	.0526	.0526	.0526
Germany—mark	.4016	.4020	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5513	.5513	‡
Sweden—krona	.2560	.2561	.4537
Norway—krone	.2495	.2494	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2217	.2218	.4537
Spain—pesta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0092	.0091	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1887	.1887	.2382
Cz'ch'sl'va—crown	.0349	.0349	‡
Finland—finn'k	.0221	.0221	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1975	.1975	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1893	.1893	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0453	.0453	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0074	.0074	.0101
Yusoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0298
	South America		
Argentina—peso	.3020	.3010	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0640	.0645	.2025
Chile—peso	.0400	.0400	.2060
Peru—sol	.2600	.2600	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5800‡	.5800‡	1.7510
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2899	.2899	.8440
India—rupee	.3751	.3759	.6180
Java—florin	.5533	.5537	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3112	.3116	*
Shanghai—dol	.3000x	.3015x	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5831	.5850	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012	.5012	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	1.00	1.0002	1.0931
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. xNominal.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Aug. 27: Receipts, $39,980,673; expenditures, $29,656,805; balance, $2,892,397,030; customs receipts for the month, $34,220,967. Receipts for the $12,846,87,363, including $1,314,741,590 of expenditures, $1,171,526,358, including $355,-803,132 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $350,204,150; gross debt, $37,038,118,376, in increase of $15,-930,626 over the previous day; gold assets, fiscal year (since July 1), $831,122,208; inactive gold.

Sugar Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
NY Sept					
No 7	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	—.01
Wld Sept 37					
No 4	1.06	1.06	1.03	1.03	—.04
Wld March 38					
No 4	1.17	1.17⅛	1.14¼	1.15	—.02⅛

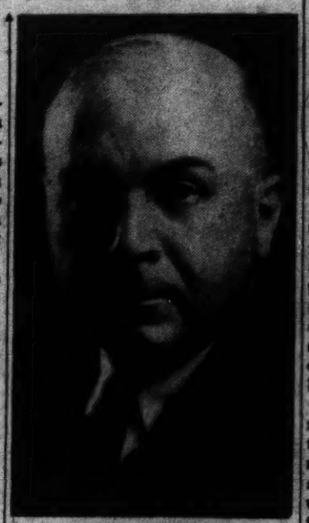
New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Aero Sup Mfg B	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
200	Ainsworth (½e)	14⅝	14	14⅝
100	Air Devices	2½	2½	2½
500	Alum Co Am	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
100	Alum Co pf	116	115¾	115¾
100	Alum Ltd pf (6)	122	122	122
200	Am Airlines	21¾	21⅝	21¾
100	Am Centrifugal	5	5	5
2200	Am Cyan B (.60)	25⅞	25⅞	26
100	Am Gas&El (1.40)	23½	23½	23½
100	Am G&E pf (6)	109½	109½	109
100	Am Ope (g)	19	19	19
100	Am Gen 60 pr (3)	30	29	29
100

A Man in the News

Author Finds Talking Is a 'Misplaced Art'



Milton Wright
Conversationalist

Are Americans the worst conversationalists in the world? Milton Wright, ex-newspaper man and author of a number of books, thinks that they are and he has written another volume to beg them to forget such expressions as "Oh yeah," "Says who," "You're telling me" and "Ain't that something."

Some time ago he consented to abandon for a little while his pencil and an intriguing pile of clean, white copy paper, to defend his point of view. Conversation in the United States may not be exactly a lost art, but it certainly is a misplaced one, says Mr. Wright, and the reason is partly because everyone is so busy getting somewhere that there is no time for relaxation, and therefore no ease in which talk can flourish. What with lending libraries and motion picture houses on every corner and a thousand other forms of entertainment, including the family radio, the individual does not have to take much thought himself, and conversation is born of thought. The very abundance of new things to see and to do, the automobile trailer in the garage, games in the kitchen, bridge in the parlor and the telephone in the front hall, causes people to take things for granted, and having too much to talk about they say little.

Conversation Is Simple

"Conversation is the very easiest thing in the world," said Mr. Wright and he added, "I suppose if that is true that I had no business to publish 'The Art of Conversation.' One could actually sum up the whole topic by saying that we should desire to please those with whom we speak and that if doing that we can forget ourselves, then we have learned the art of good conversation. The very best, the most pleasant talk should flow like a brook following the contours of the land. But it does seem to take a bit of technique to do simple things well."

The worst obstacle to the tongue-tied, Mr. Wright declared, is to think overly much about himself and the impression that he is making, so that he forgets that the other person is probably thinking the same things, and therefore no one contributes the necessary ease and stimulation to the expression of ideas.

The basic attitude for all helpful dialogue, in Mr. Wright's opinion, is interest in the other man and in his ideas, friendliness, sincerity and candidness, ease, a topic which is pleasing to everyone, an even share for everyone in the talk, a few periods of silence, no dragging out of any one topic to a tiresome length, good nature, avoidance of offense, criticism and gossip, tactfulness which implies alertness, sympathy and resourcefulness, combined with broad-mindedness, generosity, poise, calmness, deliberation in speech, no rushing and gushing, and concentration on what others are saying.

Conversational Dangers

The frivolous wisecracker, the confirmed preacher, the ready debater, the self-glorifier would do well to mend his ways, as would the conversational despot who wants to do all the speaking and none of the hearing.

And, said Mr. Wright, "the man who wants to be a good conversationalist should not aim at cleverness, for that often causes speech which hurts. He must have a real desire to please the other person, to think throughout the conversation not how much I want him to like me, but how much I want to like him, to make him happy, to give him something pleasant to remember. In conversation, as in other things, the more generously you give, and the less you think about yourself in the giving, the more surely and the more richly you will be rewarded."

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on Sept. 5, 12; Oct. 3, 10; Nov. 7, 14; also shortwave station W1XAL, 10:12 a. m. (15.2mc), and 7 p. m. (6.04mc) on Sept. 5, Oct. 3, Nov. 7.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 990kc, on Sept. 5, Oct. 3, Nov. 7.

New York

New York City—Eighth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Sept. 5, 12, 19, 26.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc, on Sept. 19, Oct. 17, Nov. 21.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA, 11.48mc, on Sept. 5, 12, 19, 26.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Sept. 5, Oct. 3, Nov. 7.

Missouri

Springfield—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KWTO, 560kc, on Sept. 5, 12, 19, 26; Oct. 3, 10, 17, 24; Nov. 7, 14, 21, 28.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on Sept. 12, 26; Oct. 10, 24; Nov. 14, 28.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WFDM, 560mc, on Sept. 5, 19; Oct. 3, 17; Nov. 7, 21.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Sept. 26, Oct. 24, Nov. 28.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Sept. 5, 12, 19, 26; Oct. 3, 10, 17, 24; Nov. 7, 14, 21, 28.

Territories

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Sept. 5, Oct. 3, Nov. 7.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; on Sept. 5, 12, 19, 26; Oct. 3, 10, 17, 24; Nov. 7, 14, 21, 28.

Flood Committee Named

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 30—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman has appointed a committee of five members to negotiate a compact with states of the Ohio River Valley for control of waters and floods. The committee was authorized at the last session of the Legislature.

V. F. W. Head Urges 'Federalization' Of Arms Industry

BUFFALO, Aug. 30 (AP)—National Commander Bernard W. Kearney opened the veterans' annual encampment with a recommendation that the United States "Federalize" its arms industry. At the same time, the Veterans' Committee on National Defense backed up his suggestion and reaffirmed the organization's peace policy in favoring:

"Peace for America by taking the profit out of war . . ., by Government control of munitions, by strict neutrality and by a more effective national defense."

In his annual report, Mr. Kearney asked for his ex-service comrades to back this eight-point program:

(1) Federal legislation to draft capital and industry on the same basis as man power in the event of war.

(2) Federalization of the manufacture of munitions and war material.

(3) Stricter neutrality legislation.

(4) Co-operation with other accredited veteran groups in programs of national defense, neutrality and armament control.

(5) A uniform pension system providing equal compensation for equal disability, with due reference to length and type of service.

(6) Deportation of illegally entered aliens and restriction on immigration until employment is found for all American citizens.

(7) Deportation of aliens and punishment of Americans who advocate the overthrow of the present form of government or the destruction of the institutions of this country by force of violence.

(8) Oaths of allegiance from all public officials.

Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

propriations were included in the annual supply bills recommended by the Bureau of the Budget. The rest came either in independent initiatives of Congress itself, or in measures having the support of the Administration.

And yet this Congress has been written about as the "do-nothing" Congress, and commentators have eloquently described its "barren record." The recodl was indeed barren as far as economy was concerned, but it was Gargantuan in the field of free spending.

To begin with, nearly all of the annual supply bills were increased over last year's totals. Taking them alphabetically, the Agriculture Department supply bill ran to $630,381,000 this year as against $173,566,000 last year. The independent offices were a bit lower, and the navy was lower. But the treasury and post office, lumped together, made up for these savings by having appropriated for them $1,503,442,00 this year as against $992,525,000 last year.

And, although the navy was not spending quite so fast, the army went ahead in its military expenditures to $415,263,000 contrasted with $383,105,000 last year.

Deficiency bills ran to massive totals this year. The first deficiency was $948,975,869; the second deficiency, $81,737,340, and the third deficiency $87,622,635.

Moreover, the end is definitely not yet. There are substantial rumors of a special session of Congress in November, and incidental to the major legislative tasks of that session would be the expenditure of money. Although the relief appropriations in 1937, under about the only economy drive that took place in Congress, were $440,000,000 smaller than the total last year, there is no assurance at all that they will not be increased in a future deficiency bill.

Responsibility for Congress' spending spree seems equally divided between the President and the legislators themselves. On the one hand, the Chief Executive went ahead with big-spending policies, although he also sought to set aside a percentage reserve in departmental budgets. At the very end, Administration support was thrown behind the Wagner housing bill, authorizing appropriations of over $500,000,000 in the next three years.

The President's concession—under congressional pressure—to make cotton loans of probably 9 cents a pound, and supplement this with an outright subsidy to raise the total price to 12 cents, is certain to cost perhaps as much as $150,000,000 and quite possibly much more. The total bill for this cotton price-pegging scheme is altogether indeterminate.

At the same time, Congress passed over the President's veto two or three spending measures, and it increased several items far beyond recommendations of the Budget Bureau.

In any event, the 1938 budget is now out of balance. January's hopes of a "layman's balance" throughout the year have been replaced by April's second-though that a net deficit of $418,000,000 was more likely. As of today, the estimated deficit probably would be higher still. The President's hopes to eliminate the threatened deficit by departmental economies have been counterbalanced by the free-spending activities of Congress, plus his own sponsorship of costly unbudgeted measures.

They are still trying to roll the Stone of Sisyphus up that all-too-familiar budgetary hill.

Vandenberg Urges Veterans to Take Profit Out of War

(Continued from Page 1)

one or the other belligerent's ports without inviting jeopardy because . . . the ship that carries it may thus become a target of assault. If it is our ship, the incident immediately becomes our challenge . . . therefore there should be no supplementary commerce to belligerents except on a so-called 'cash and carry' basis which terminates our responsibility at our own seaboard.

"We cannot expect American citizens who travel on belligerent ships to be immune to the dangers which automatically follow all belligerent ships. . . . whenever they insist thus upon going into danger, it is the inevitable psychology of the thing they carry their country into precisely the same element of danger. . . . therefore, except in rare and unusual necessity, American citizens should be prohibited from traveling at all upon belligerent ships. . . ."

Senator Vandenberg urged legislation "now" to take the profit out of any future war.

"I do not charge that commercial motives drove us into the World War," he said. "There was another and infinitely larger dedication.

"But I refuse to blind myself to the part that commerce played in it. I refuse to ignore the vast commercial interests which came to be at stake.

"I refuse to forget that wars have always created a temporary prosperity bloat; and that there always will be a willingness—sometimes even an anxiety—to keep the business going. . . .

Not Alone Individuals

"I am not speaking of individuals alone. I am speaking of whole groups of our people who find themselves in the grip of this hysteria. . . .

"Then we drift in (to war) ourselves. . . . Then we create 'war millionaires'—God save the mark!—out of the death and travail of our own sons."

Senator Vandenberg called for an "adequate, but not an exaggerated, national defense."

Terming the world's expenditure on armament "insanity," he continued:

"We can't stop it by mere example, but we may hope for another happy day when America may assemble another disarmament conference of the war-scarred, tax-crucified peoples of the earth."

"In that hope I bespeak for my country maximum retrenchments which may become a matter of mutual agreement."

Senator Vandenberg commented on the recent proposal that the Federal Government lease decommissioned war ships to other Pan-American republics.

"With the greatest respect for the lofty motives and the deeply sincere 'good neighbor' policies of our State Department, I cannot escape the profound conviction that it would be tragically inadvisable for the American Government thus virtually to enter the munitions marketplace."

Neutrality Act Neutral

Senator Vandenberg referred to President Roosevelt once in his speech, when he discussed the neutrality code, he said:

"Critical comment recently has been directed against our strict neutrality codes—(In my judgment, they are not yet strict enough)—because of the President's delay in recognizing the existence in China of a 'state of war,' the condition precedent to the application of the new code.

"This initial decision is and must be discretionary with the Chief Executive."

The Senator said he had no sympathy with the argument of those who have sought to prove that new neutrality ideas, if immediately applied in China and Japan, would have tended to help one belligerent and hurt the other.

"It is none of our business, as neutrals, what the effect of our neutrality will be upon anybody but ourselves," he said.

"If our aim shall be to keep ourselves wholly free of participation, it seems obvious to me that our plain course is to set up our neutrality code in advance of the necessity for its application—so that no belligerent may assert that it is exigently made to favor one or the other."

Garner for President Boom Being Launched

DALLAS, Aug. 30 (AP)—The first move in what Texans say will be a strong John Garner-for-President campaign in 1940 came here recently from Roy Miller of Corpus Christi, Texas, director of the Democratic national campaign committee in this state.

The Vice-President is the party's "best qualified man," said Mr. Miller. "Mr. Garner has the confidence of the entire country and he is our strongest man in the populous north and east. He is our best qualified man, for his more than 30 years' experience in Congress and as Vice-President has gained for him a knowledge of the fiscal affairs, and the workings of government in general, such as few men anywhere have."

Narcotic Drive Ordered

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 30—Appointment of three new investigators by the New York State Bureau of Narcotic Control will intensify the drive against sale of marijuana cigarettes to school children, the state Department of Health announces.

Recovering Lost Music

Concert Star and His Sister
Left—Hephzibah Menuhin, Pianist. Right—Yehudi Menuhin, Violinist

Schumann Violin Concerto Brought to U.S. by Menuhin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Yehudi Menuhin, 20-year-old American violinist, who ends his two-year retirement next month, has recovered Robert Schumann's almost legendary violin concerto and will give it an American performance with orchestra on his coming concert tour, he revealed to an interviewer here.

Mr. Menuhin, who retired to a country estate in Los Gatos two years ago with his mother and father and two sisters to "grow up," study, and rest, first heard of the lost Schumann work last April, when he received a photographic copy of the manuscript from Germany, with a request for his opinion on its merits and concert value.

He declared that he was struck at once with the thematic similarity with the Brahms concerto. He had his sister, Hephzibah, accompany him on the piano, and after playing the Schumann work all day and then the Brahms concerto, he saw the "strange similarities and glorious contrasts."

Consent was obtained from Schumann's 86-year-old daughter, now living in Switzerland, and from the son of Joseph Joachim, violinist of a former day, to have the work made available for presentation. It will be brought out at St. Louis on Nov. 12.

Mr. Menuhin and his father have been translating letters exchanged by Schumann, Joachim, and others, trying to learn why the concerto was neither published nor performed. Mr. Menuhin said He thus had learned that Schumann sent Joachim the manuscript on Oct. 13, 1853. The composer wanted Joachim to play the concerto that very season, with Schumann conducting the orchestra. Ten days earlier he had sent Joachim the solo score, writing him:

"Here is something new. It will give you a picture of sincere earnestness behind which often reigns a happy mood . . . Often I saw you in my 'phantasie' when I wrote the concerto." When he sent Joachim the completed work Schumann wrote:

"Here is the complete concerto, may it encourage you! . . . I believe it is easier than my Phantasie (opus 131, composed earlier that year). The orchestra, too, is more effective . . . How happy I will be if we can perform it at the opening concert of the season . . ."

However, Schumann after being confined to a sanitarium for several years, passed on in 1856. Joachim, meanwhile, held the manuscript. He wrote Clara Schumann, Brahms and others in praise of the work, but made no move, as far as correspondence shows, to produce it.

Joachim wrote to his biographer, Andreas Moser, Aug. 5, 1898:

"You ask me for information about the manuscript in my possession of a violin concerto by Robert Schumann. I cannot speak of it without deep emotions, for it is the creation of the last half year of my dear master and friend."

Joachim described the concerto as "real Schumann," "inspiring and rhythmic" in many parts, with some passages difficult and "against the violin" and other passages "uneffective."

Joachim directed in his will that the Schumann manuscript should not be published for 50 years after his passing (1907). But this order is being disregarded.

Although the lost concerto has been brought into the open, its mystery still remains, for the reason is not clear why it failed to be put in performance.

To make note of the other Schumann work for violin solo and orchestra, the Fantasy in C major, Fritz Kreisler produced an arrangement of his own for it for violin and piano, with Carl Lamson playing the piano part, at his American concerts of the season of 1915-16.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Toronto (First Church): Imperial Theater, 263 Yonge Street, 3:15 p. m., Sept. 5.

England

Sussex

Seaford: The Ritz Cinema, 3:15 p. m., Sept. 12.

United States

California

Alhambra: High School Auditorium, Third and Main Streets, 8 p. m., Sept. 9.

Burbank: Congregational Church, 3 p. m., Sept. 5.

Fillmore: Fillmore Union High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Sept. 5.

Huntington Park: Church Edifice, Gage and Rugby Avenues, 8 p. m., Sept. 7.

Long Beach (First Church): Church Edifice, 440 Elm Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 10.

Nevada City: I. O. O. F. Hall, 8 p. m., Sept. 10.

San Francisco (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 450 O'Farrell Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 9.

Colorado

Glenwood Springs: Church Edifice, Tenth and Cooper Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 10.

Illinois

Chicago (First Church): 8 p. m., Sept. 10.

Chicago (Eighteenth Church): Church Auditorium, East Seventy-third Street and Coles Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 10.

Hinsdale: Hinsdale High School Gymnasium South Washington at Second Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 9.

Iowa

McGregor: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Sept. 5.

Maryland

Catonsville: Church Edifice, Frederick Avenue and St. Timothy's Lane, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 10.

Massachusetts

Cotuit: Church Edifice, Main Street, between Lowell and Maple Streets, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 5.

Ware: Town Hall, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 9.

New York

New York (Eighth Church): Church Auditorium, 103 East Seventy-seventh Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 6. Radiocast Station WMCA.

Pennsylvania

North East: North East High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 9.

Washington

Seattle (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Eighth Avenue and Seneca Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 8.

Industrial Strife In U. S. Is Below World's Average

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 30—With the exception of Canada and the Irish Free State, industrial disputes in general have been less widespread in the United States than in other countries since 1923, according to an analysis by the National Industrial Conference Board of the number of persons involved in strikes and lockouts in relation to the total population.

"During the period from 1923 to 1929, there were on the average in the United States 38 persons to each 10,000 of total population who were involved in industrial disputes," the board's report says. "This compares with averages ranging from 26 in Canada to 157 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during the same period.

Comparison of Figures

"Between 1930 and 1936, there were an average of 61 persons per 10,000 population involved in disputes in the United States, and only 24 and 23 persons, respectively, in the Irish Free State and Canada. Countries showing a considerably larger number of persons involved included Spain, Belgium, France and Poland."

In some instances, general strikes have been responsible for relatively large numbers of persons involved in disputes in certain years, the report says. For example, in Great Britain, there were 408 persons per 10,000 population involved in strikes and lockouts in 1926, compared with only 109 persons in the preceding three years and 61 persons in the period from 1930 to 1936.

Table for World

Conference board figures giving the numbers of workers involved in strikes and lockouts for each 10,000 of population in important countries are as follows:

Country	Annual Average for the Period 1923-1929	1930-1936
United States	38	61
Belgium	89	179
Canada	23	25
Czechoslovakia	17	32
*France	62	114
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	157	63
Irish Free State	27	24
Norway	68	†51
Poland	122	†84
Spain	27	‡194
Sweden	99	†47

*Strikes only.
†Averages 1930-1933.
‡Average 1930-1934.

Texas Leads Rail Mileage

WASHINGTON (AP)—More railroad mileage is operated in Texas than in any other state, the Association of American Railroads reports. Illinois ranks second. The association computes that railroads paid $873,841 daily in 1936 to meet their taxes from federal, state and local governments.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

EXTRA money selling marvelous 21-folder $1 Christmas assortment, 100% profit. Gorgeous Gift Wrapping, Etching, Everyday, Humorous, Religious Boxes, Personals, Experience unnecessary. Write for 21-box on approval. Chilton Greetings, 179 Lincoln, Dept. 112, Boston, Mass.

Christmas Card Sensation! Bigger profits selling leading $1 assortment. Gift Wrapping, Everyday, Religious boxes. Experience unnecessary. Combination Offer. Good profits. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-37, Mass.

LEGAL NOTICES

RE: MARY LAURA WILHELMINA YOUNG (WIDOW) NEE FRANCK

Pursuant to an Order of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, dated the 8th day of May 1936 and made in an action, In the matter of the estate of Mary Laura Wilhelmina Young deceased (late of Balgay, Kensington Avenue, Colwyn Bay in the County of Denbigh, Widow, who died on the 15th day of September 1934) Schutze against Schutze 1936 Y. No. 298. Whereby the following enquiry was directed, viz:—

"An inquiry who upon the death of the above-named Mary Laura Wilhelmina Young (otherwise Mary Young) who died on the 15th September 1934 became beneficially entitled to any property of hers as to which she died intestate and for what estates and interests and in what shares and proportions and whether any such persons are since dead and if they died entitled to any vested share or interest who are their personal representatives."

Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming to be entitled under the said enquiry are on or before the 30th day of September 1937 to send by post prepaid to Harry Burford Judge, Solicitor, of 317 High Holburn, London, W. C. 1, their full Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions and full particulars of their claims or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the said Order unless the Court or Judge on application otherwise orders.

Friday the 15th day of October 1937 at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon, is the time appointed for adjudicating upon the claims before Master Chandler at the Chambers of the Judge, Room No. 246 Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London.

A claimant not residing in England or Wales must send with particulars of his claim the name and address of a person in England or Wales to whom notices to the claimant can be sent.

Dated this 28th day of July 1937.

PRETOR W. CHANDLER, Master. JUDGE, HACKMAN & JUDGE, 317, High Holborn, London, W. C. 1, Solicitors for the Plaintiff.

Note:—The following are believed to have been uncles of the Intestate, viz:—

1. Christian Adolph Theodor Schutze, who is believed to have married twice: First to Dorothea Wendland, and secondly to Christine Karoline Johanna Thomas, and he died on the 29th September 1902.
2. Theodor Karl Robert Franck, who died on the 11th December 1857.
3. Ferdinand Friedrich Bernhard Franck, who died on the 2nd May 1855.
4. Karl George Herrmann Franck, who is believed to be dead.

The following is believed to have been a brother of the Intestate viz:—

5. Ernst Friedrich Carl Franck, who died on the 13th July 1919.

The following are believed to have been or to be cousins of the Intestate, viz:—

6. Christian Friedrich Wilhelm Schutze who died on the 18th January 1904.
7. Christian Carl Friedrich Schutze, who died on the 31st January 1933.
8. Carl August Friedrich Schutze, who died on the 1st March 1871.
9. Johannes Ewald Wilhelm Schutze, who is believed to have died in the year 1890.
10. Charles August Louis Schutze, who it is believed went to America in the year 1882.
11. Otto Schutze, who it is believed was killed in action in Russia in the year 1914.
12. Frederike Auguste Marie Franck.

The following are believed to be cousins of the Intestate, being children of August Friedrich Wilhelm Otto Franck who went to the United States of America some time after the year 1855 and took with him his said children:—

13. Karl Friedrich Hermann August Franck.
14. Karl Johann Robert Franck.
15. Karl Joachim Friedrich Franck.
16. Hermann Friedrich Gottfried Theodor Franck.
17. Charlotte Friederike Luise Rosalie Franck.
18. Karl Wilhelm Ludwig Franz Franck.
19. Bertha Amalie Marie Franck.

The following are believed to be grandchildren of Karl Friedrich Albert Franck an uncle of the Intestate:—

20. Marie Johanne Auguste Franck, who is believed to have married twice: First to August Grein and secondly to Otto Wosar. She died on the 21st September 1921.
21. Hermann Karl August Franck.
22. Erna Thiede.
23. Annie Thiede, who is believed to have died in Salt Lake City in September 1901. She was a great grandchild of the above-named Karl Friedrich Albert Franck.

In the event of such of the above who have died, their issue may be beneficially entitled.

SALESMEN WANTED

Big cash commission daily, extra cash bonuses regularly; represent largest manufacturer shirts, ties, hose, underwear, direct to wearer; guaranteed one year; complete sales outfit FREE; experience unnecessary; write today. Dept. C-8-8, ROSECLIFF-QUAKER, 1239 Broadway, New York.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

EXTRA money selling marvelous 21-folder $1 Christmas assortment, 100% profit. Gorgeous Gift Wrapping, Etching, Everyday, Humorous, Religious Boxes, Personals, Experience unnecessary. Write for 21-box on approval. Chilton Greetings, 179 Lincoln, Dept. 112, Boston, Mass.

Christmas Card Sensation! Bigger profits selling leading $1 assortment. Gift Wrapping, Everyday, Religious boxes. Experience unnecessary, Combination Offer. Good profits. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-37, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., 15 Park Vale—6 light outside rooms, oak floors, fireplace, frigidaire, screened porch. LONgwood 5578.

Cambridge, Mass.

16-17 Forest Street 28-34 Irving Street
"Each Apartment a Home"
3 - 3 - 4 Rooms

Choice apartments for home-loving people in our strictly modern, well-managed apartments that have an established reputation for excellent service, select tenancy and attractive appearance. Reasonably priced. KIRKland 5066 or 5221.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — Three-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished; modern kitchen, heat, gas, electricity and electric refrigeration included, $50 per month. Write Box H-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Complete list of furn. and unfurn. suites for Sept., Oct. or immediate occupancy. Howard E. Whiting, 4 Brattle St. KIR. 6562.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

REFINED gentleman to share my spacious one-room apartment, $25 each monthly. Frank St. Mitchell, 178 Fifth Ave., Apt 10-A, N. Y. C.

BEAD RESTRINGING

35c and up. Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

COUNTRY BOARD

PORT JERVIS, N. Y.—Quiet farmhouse, home cooking, modern conveniences; high elevation; $15 per week. MRS. L. J. DIRIG, R. F. D. 2.

CORSETIERES

MRS. NELLIE BARTLETT, 801 Elm St., Manchester, N. H.—Individually designed corsets, Gossard and other makes; many satisfied customers.

HAIR DRESSERS

92 Main Street, Nashua, N. H.
Croquignole Spiral and Machineless Permanent
TILLIE'S BEAUTY SHOPPE, Tel. 2095-W

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

Houseworker, white, experienced; plain cooking; 3 adults, 1 child; good references. 300 Central Pk. W., N. Y. C. (Ap. 2-J) Schuyler 4-3944.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. WORLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400.

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th, N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON
ORDINANCES OF 1937—CHAPTER 4
CONCERNING
AUTO CAMPS AND TRAILERS

Be it ordained by the City Council of Boston, as follows:

Section 1. No land within the limits of the City of Boston shall be used for auto camps, so-called, or for the parking or stopping place of any automobiles or trailers, so-called, while in use for living quarters, unless such land is licensed for the purpose by the health commissioner subject to such regulations as said commissioner shall deem necessary for the preservation of the public health and the avoidance of nuisances. The health commissioner is hereby authorized, if other authority is required than is contained in chapter 111 of the General Laws, to make the regulations and grant the licenses provided for in this ordinance, and to charge such fee as he may determine for any such license.

Section 2. The owner, occupant, tenant or lessee who permits any land over which he has permanent or temporary control to be used in violation of this ordinance shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars for each offense, and it shall be deemed a separate offense for each day that such violation is permitted to continue after notice thereof is given to such person in control. In City Council August 9, 1937. Passed. Approved by the Mayor August 25, 1937. A true copy. Attest:

W. J. DOYLE, City Clerk.

REAL ESTATE

FIREPROOF garage to let or sell in Maine; suitable for any line of business. For particulars call Brookline, Mass., LONgwood 5497, or write W. MITCHELL, 30 Elm Street, Brunswick, Maine.

Local Classified

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

ROOMS TO LET

SALESMEN WANTED

SUMMER BOARD

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Rented, Sold and Repaired. Repairing. Arcade Typewriter, 60 Boylston St., Boston.

WANTED TO BUY

WEARING APPAREL

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—For sale, genuine Alaska sealskin coat, soft and in perfect condition; has been worn only a very few times; this Safari Brown, full length, 36, the new silhouette, size 14; cost actually made between $800 and $900; obtainable now for $375 cash. 32 Highland Avenue. Call Monroe 4380 after 7 P. M.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

For information regarding other local and national advertising phone National 2142 9 to 4 daily, except Saturday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1786 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

MAINE

BANGOR

THE COFFEE HOUSE
Luncheon
Afternoon Tea—Supper
Good Parking
33 Franklin Street Tel. 2-2284

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-4547 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Our August Sale of Furs . . .

Northern New England's fur classic—bringing you next winter's styles at summer savings. Our present stocks offer outstanding values because they were purchased before the higher manufacturing costs prevailing today.

Porteus, Mitchell & Braun Co.
PORTLAND, ME.

A MODERN MOUNTING
Surprisingly beautiful results may be attained by remounting stones in correctly designed settings.
SUGGESTIONS GLADLY OFFERED
Carter Bros. Co.
PORTLAND, ME.

Souvenir of Maine
MAINE SKETCH BOOK
Drawings and Descriptions of Vacationland's most interesting spots.
$1.50
LORING, SHORT & HARMON
Monument Square, Portland, Maine

LAMEY-WELLEHAN
The Florsheim and Arch Preserver Shoes
for Men and Women
539 CONGRESS STREET

● We can supply you with any and all photographic needs. Try our prompt service.
BICKNELL Photo Service
15 PREEBLE ST., PORTLAND

Langley's
J. R. LANGLEY
630-634 Congress St.
589 Congress St.
Union Station
312 Middle St.
Famous for Quality Food and Service When in Portland, give us a call

Randall & McAllister
Anthracite Coal Bituminous
Distributors for Maine
D. & H. Cone Cleaned Anthracite
Sewell Seam, Pool One, Navy Standard
New River
Coke—Ford Charcoal Briquettes
Shell Oil

Choice Gifts for Every Occasion
Careful attention given to Watch and Jewelry Repairing
J. A. MERRILL & CO., Inc.
Jewelers Since 1851
503 Congress Street Portland

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3358

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

3 COMPLETE
Grocery Stores
Carrying your favorite Monitor-advertised food products.
Featuring Our
TAM-O-SHANTER BRAND
Canned Goods
The Economy Store 41 Washington Street
The Gilford Store 81 South Street
The Concord Public Market 9 North Main Street

GORDON'S FISH MARKET
Fresh Halibut - Fresh Mackerel and Lobsters!
Also a Complete Line of MONARCH Canned Goods
12 Pleasant Street Tel. 594

CITY
COAL
COMPANY
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080
EDWIN H. FIRTH, Mgr.

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal
Clearcoal
King Philip Soft Coal
2 NO. MAIN ST. Phone 164

EATING
in Concord, N. H., you'll always be well pleased . . . well served at
Colburn's SPANISH VILLA

Children Enjoy
HARPER METHOD Shampoo
Gleaming Hair Adds Much to Their Charm
Harper Method Shop
4 PARK STREET Telephone 2301

Original Ideas
Appropriate Materials
for Decorating the Student's Room
HARRY G. EMMONS

TENNEY COAL CO.
HEATING EXPERTS FOR 30 YEARS
GULF FUEL OILS
COAL—COKE—CLEERCOAL
Tel. 3200

DRI-SHEEN PROCESS
"Food for Fabrics"
Member New Hampshire Cleaners and Dyers Association
Parisian Dry Cleaning Co.
"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"
13 So. State Street Concord, N. H.

Dora's Smart Shop
36 NORTH MAIN STREET
SMARTER CLOTHES
at Lower Prices

DUSTIN & SMITH
Insurance
is our business
May We Serve You
33 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

For QUALITY,
Home-Made Candy
Visit
The Granite State Candy Shoppe
13 Warren Street, Concord, N. H.

INSURANCE
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
Stewart Nelson
90 North Main Street Phone 1905
Concord, N. H.

GRADE A MILK
from EDGERSTOUNE and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
PASTEURIZED
MILK CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
PHONE 1020

DOVER

Jim's Service Station
Chrysler Sales Service
Texaco Certified Service
Marfak Lubrication
Ask about our 40 for 1 Service
634 Central Avenue Tel. 57

Back to School
Clothes and Luggage
Shoes Too!
LOTHROPS-FARNHAM COMPANY

DAERIS MORRILL BLDG.
Air Conditioned
RESTAURANT
Delicious Food - Courteous Service
TOURISTS WELCOME

NEW HAMPSHIRE

LACONIA

When in the LAKE REGION visit
Lougee - Robinson Co.
Northern New England's Great Furniture Store
We specialize in furnishing summer homes, hotels and camps.
697 MAIN ST. LACONIA, N. H.

J. P. PITMAN & CO.
519 MAIN ST.
Sporting Goods, Hardware, Oils
Hunting and Fishing Licenses Issued

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2602-M daily, 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GREEN ACRES FARM DAIRY
Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Delivered to Your Door
PHONE 3294
288 South Mammouth Road

PRISCILLA TEA ROOM
AIR CONDITIONED FOR COMFORT
Full-Course Dinners
Home-Made Candy and Ice Cream
Nuts Roasted Daily
183 MAIN ST. TEL. 272

YOUR DOLLARS
Get More at Sears
Easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
Sears, Roebuck and Co.
652 Elm Street Phone 3901

CLICQUOT CLUB
STEELE'S SERVICE STORE
815 CHESTNUT 296—PHONES—4567

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan

THE FUNERAL CHURCH
TRafalgar 7-8200
Beautiful chapel fully equipped with pews, pulpit, pipe-organ
Phone day or night.
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

The Century Store
WILLIAM LEYS
DRY GOODS COMPANY
Telephone 2170 135-137 Thames St.

PROVIDENCE

MAELLVERN FARM
Pure Grade A Raw Milk
W. H. GREENE
OAKLAWN, R. I. Telephone Valley 845-J
Visitors Welcome

EMILY A. TRACY
MAE L. BURT
Bon Ton, Inc.
MILLINERY
New Fall Styles
3 ARCADE

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO — TYDOL
TEXAS — ESSO
GREASING — WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

HILL HOME INN
Ideal for a stay of a day or longer. Modern, quiet, restful; quality food at moderate prices. Delightful rooms.
LUNCHEON, TEA, DINNER
A. L. HAMILTON
PUTNEY ROAD, BRATTLEBORO, VT.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

New Casuals
$16.95 to $39.75
NACHMAN'S
Washington Ave. at 32nd St.

NORFOLK

Cashco
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning—Pressing—Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

RICHMOND

Bon Ami
"Hasn't Scratched Yet"
WEST END MARKET
117 N. ROBINSON DIAL 5-9149
Meats, Fresh Vegetables, MONITOR Advertised NATIONAL Products

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND
(Continued)

GRIGGS' BAKERIES
Belmont and Cary 4-9534 Harrison and Main 5-6561
918 N. Lombardy Street 47611
Tempting Variety of Baked Products
TRY OUR COFFEE CAKES

The Ewart Cafeterias
112-114 NORTH FIFTH STREET
112-114 Market St. Norfolk, Va. 822 12th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.
Excellent Food at Moderate Prices

"Richmond's Leading Jewelers"
SCHWARZSCHILD Brothers
Broad at Second Richmond, Va.

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M 2845 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PIGGLY WIGGLY

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

Hudson's Bay Company
When in Calgary
Shop With Confidence At "The Bay"
PHONE M 88

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

CAROLYN MILLER JESSIE MILLER
"Always Something New"
Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Flowers
Miss Miller's Hat Shop
803 1st St. West Phone M-7833

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27763 9 to 12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You never pay more at Edmonton's own store.

JOHNSTONE WALKER
LIMITED

Hudson's Bay Company
Outfit your children for School at THE "BAY"
PHONE 27141

Edmonton's Leading Shoe Store
Quality Shoes That Are New
X-Ray fitting on all purchases.
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
10150 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

Hudson's Bay Company

SCHOOL DAYS
are happier for boys and girls that are suitably dressed and properly equipped:
You'll find the most attractive
CLOTHES
And efficient
STUDY SUPPLIES
At "THE BAY"

RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA
"By every test the very best"
CITY DAIRY
Limited
MILK CREAM BUTTER
Hail Driver or Phone 87-647

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Baker 3320 Daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough
Brantford Brantford Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Simcoe Leamington
North Bay Sudbury Oshawa Cobalt

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
GARFIELD 2134

ONTARIO

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Howard 7252 after 1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone our Service Stations
re guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. Prices, trade-in *allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination

Cliff Robinson
Quality Meats, Provisions
For early service, phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores:
202 Dundas ..... Met 7111
613 Dundas ..... Fair 970
729 Richmond ..... Met 167
77 Wharncliffe ..... Met 4568

Cairncross & Lawrence
Limited
Chemists and Toiletries
Bring us your Snapshots
Six Stores
As close to you as your phone

Smallman & Ingram
Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store
Well-Cooked Meals in Our Up-to-Date CAFETERIA

DELICIOUS
Canada Bread
OVER 100 VARIETIES of Cakes and Sweet Goods
DELIVERED FRESH DAILY
E. D. Redfearn, Mgr Met. 944

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
Visit our new modern store for Popular Priced Footwear
226 Dundas Street Met. 5235

Westland Bros.
Painters and Paper Hangers
We guarantee satisfaction.
156 Worttey Road Met. 1380

OTTAWA

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

McINTOSH & WATTS
CHINA HALL
Dinner Services a Speciality
English China enters Canada free!

945 BANK STREET QUEEN 4049
Chimney and Furnace Cleaning
Electric Vacuum Method
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street Q. 6800

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

ONTARIO

OTTAWA
(Continued)

DEVLINS
FURS
Men's Apparel
Women's Apparel
76 SPARKS STREET

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Kenwood 5401 8:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cool . . .
AIR CONDITIONED BY CARRIER
Delightful . .
evening dinners which make this restaurant one of the most
Attractive . . .
IN TORONTO
The Stoodleigh
RESTAURANT
Star Bldg. King St. W.
TORONTO
Other—Adelaide W. near Yonge
Branches—Yonge St. near Queen

Hygienic Hairdressing Salon
Permanent Waving
Personality Cuts
Care of the Hair and Scalp with Original Creamoil
RYRIE BUILDING
229 YONGE STREET TORONTO

A Summer Service
Right to your cottage door we go this summer bringing a complete Laundry and Dry Cleaning Service in the area within 80 miles of Toronto.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 ADELAIDE EAST
Good Food, Well Cooked.
Nicely Served
(WE CATER FOR BANQUETS)

STOP & SHOP
Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries
Use the Phone—We Deliver

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Arthur W. Miles
Undertaker - Embalmer
FUNERAL CHAPEL
30 St. Clair Ave. West
Phones HYland 4938 HYland 5915

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

REAL SERVICE IN THE—
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J. T. MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5007

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
COR. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO
It costs no more than just "Any Milk"
Caulfield's
SELECTED GRADE MILK
satisfying more than 30,000 Toronto users
PHONE US TO CALL

WEAR FUNERAL SERVICE
Limited
J. A. WEAR, Manager
NEW FUNERAL HOME
2114 Queen St., East, at Wineva Ave.
Phones HO. 3721 and 7805
Lady Attendant

CHISHOLMS SHOES
Scientifically Fitted by X-Ray
2866 Dundas St. W. JU. 8567

RUTH McDOUGALL
Town and Country Wear
46 Avenue Road, Toronto, Canada
RANDOLPH 3333

QUEBEC

WINDSOR

ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-5484
Warren the Cleaner Limited
Office and Plant:
464 Crawford Avenue, Windsor, Ont.

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Wilbank 3126 9 A. M. 4 P. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Montreal's Own Store Since 1843
HAS BEEN WELCOMING AMERICAN VISITORS FOR OVER 94 YEARS
We have much to interest you in fine British and European Imports and other lines peculiar to the Dominion such as Murray Bay and Hudson's Bay Blankets.
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

Canada's Finest FURS Since 1837
Holt, Renfrew & Company Limited
Montreal Quebec Toronto Winnipeg

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear • Men's Clothing and Furnishings • Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

ELMHURST MILK
Cream — Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 3401

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
3111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from $3.00 to $7.50
HOSIERY—69c and 75c

Order Your FUR COAT
at summer prices. Restyling and Repairing. Terms arranged.
JAY WOLFE, Inc.
Manufacturing Furriers
Lancaster 7029 1193 Phillips Square

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

CROWN BAKERY
Bread, Buns, Cakes, etc.
Phone 93196
and
Our driver will call gladly

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY, LTD.
Phone 7641 Regina

SASKATOON

OK ECONOMY STORES OK
QUALITY FOODS
at
ECONOMICAL PRICES

Hudson's Bay Company
You can always buy with confidence at the "Bay"

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 6, Central Buildings, Westminster London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, LEXHAM HALL
42, Lexham Gardens, W. 8 Western 1201
Commander S. H. Morres, R. N., Resident Proprietor. Large sunny rooms. QUIET. Modern appointments.

DANCING

DAPHNE JAY
All branches of dancing; schools visited. Write Box M-2312, BCM/CSM, London or telephone Park 7852.

European Local Classified

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

RELIABLE Continental maid, governess or nursery assistant required; good wages; state age, H. CRAIG-KELLY & CO., 24, Chapel Ave., London, E. C. 3. Mans. 2180

Wakeman & Cadogan Agency
MISS Wilson, 39 Conduit St., London, W. 1.
The Manor House, Chelsea Road, Eastbourne. Tel. 1242

FLATS TO LET

S. CROYDON — Quiet, well-appointed flat, furnished, October-May; 2 or 3 g. r., every modern facility; London 17 mins.; 3½ gns. Box W-597, BCM/CSM, London.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

BEAUTIFULLY made dark oak dining room table, 4 ft. by 4 ft., extending to 7 ft.; eight chairs to match and oak dresser; complete £18 or separately; cottage piano, London. PETTIGREW, Hinkins Court, Minchin Street, Hull.

HOUSES FOR SALE

LESLIE MINNIS & CO., A. A. I.
10 BOND ST., EALING, W.5. TEL. 2127
Auctions, Surveys, Valuations, Estate Agents, Houses and Flats for occupation or investment.

HOUSES TO LET

HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB: 10 convenient position, unfurn and charming unfurnished houses 3 bed, 2 reception, large lounge hall, good offices; central heating; £180 per annum. Box W-625, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON WEST HAMPSTEAD — Pleasant, quiet neighborhood; unfurnished, 3 sitting-rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms; garden; no basement. Box W-627 BCM/CSM, London.

LAUNDRIES

AT THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY ACTON, W. 3. (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers Research Association

Tel. Ladbroke 2070 Estd. 1886
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
193 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10
Depot at 150 High Street
Notting Hill Gate

POST WANTED

THOROUGHLY domesticated lady (40), nice personality, as housekeeper to business gentleman, or widower where children; capable sole charge; excellent references; own typewriter; London or near. Write Box W-738, BCM/CSM, London.

LADY desires to be useful in school, institution or private household; experienced hostel work; children; accomplished; used to entire charge; can drive car; free now. Box W-830, BCM/CSM, London.

EXPERIENCED lady dispatch clerk cashier, etc., desires post; thorough all round knowledge catering business. Box W-831, BCM/CSM, London.

MOTORCARS

ANY MAKE of new or reliable used cars supplied. Insurance arranged, tyres, motor and electrical accessories. REID, STOPFORD & RIDER, 80 Baker St., Wilton Place, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Sloane 3629.

OPTICIANS

MR. CECIL DAY, Consulting Opticians 146, Park Lane, London, W. 1. Tel. Mayfair 3194

PIANO TUNING

LONDON—P. G. Mobbs' Piano and organ tuning and repairs. Music-roll manufacturer. 67 Airedale Avenue, W. 4 Chiswick 1088.

POST VACANT

LONDON CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS require Articled Clerk. Box W-81, BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON, 14 Devonshire Terrace, W. 2.—Paddington furnished well decorated modern flatlets, all with gas fire, hot and cold water and F. C. phone; from 37/6 including breakfast, bath and full service; quiet house and excellent position; French and German spoken.

LONDON—Two furnished rooms, sedulting rooms in private house; gas fires and rings; full attendance. 26 Abercorn Place, N. W. 8.

SERVICE ROOMS

LONDON, 13 HALF MOON ST., MAYFAIR. Excellent service, well furnished divan rooms with or without private bath. Phones; from 35/-. Mayfair 0078

TEACHERS

Dramatic Art and Verse Speaking
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

In Lighter Vein

The Morning Struggle

They were discussing national fitness. "Now, look at me," said Hobson, proudly. "For years I have had five minutes' wrestling every morning, and I am as fit as a fiddle."

"Whom do you get to wrestle with you?" asked one of the company.

"No need for anyone," replied Hobson. "I have my collars starched well, that's all."—Muskete.

Hanging On

Barber: "What's the matter? Isn't the razor takin' hold?"

Victim: "Yeah, it's taking hold all right, but it isn't lettin' go again."—U. of P. Punch Bowl.

Some Car!

Visitor: "What make is your nephew's new car?"

Lady (rather vague about such things): "I think I heard him say it was a wow."—Humorist.

Poor Bill

Bill Smith, a country shopkeeper, went to the city to buy goods. They were sent immediately, and reached home before he did. When the boxes were delivered, Mrs. Smith, who was keeping the shop, uttered a scream, seized a hatchet, and began frantically to open the largest one.

"What's the matter, Sarah?" said one of the bystanders, who had watched her in amazement.

Pale and faint, Mrs. Smith pointed to an inscription on the box. It read: "Bill inside."—The Watchman.

Unenterprising

The little girl of the family was seated at the breakfast table one morning. As usual eggs were served.

Either she was not hungry or she had grown tired of the fare, for very earnestly she remarked: "I do wish hens would lay something besides eggs."

Overdue

"A nice sort of welcome!" said the father visiting his son at boarding school. "I am hardly out of the train when you ask me for money."

"Well, dad, you must admit the train was twenty minutes late."—Royal Arcanum Bulletin.

Jest a Minute

"It's a good thing you borrowed that sign—our top leaks."

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

When tempted to decry the cloudy day, one might heed the following comment, written in a Year Book of 1831 by William Hone:

"DARK BCEFGH IJJRIL CMNR LEBNH IKG OEDRLH, OAR RILOA'H LRQLRHARG ST QLR UFRKO HAEDRLH."

Something for You to CON

Try filling in the blanks in accordance with the definitions given below:

C O N — — — — — —
— C O N — — — — —
— — C O N — — — —
— — — C O N — — —
— — — — C O N — —
— — — — — C O N —
— — — — — — C O N

1, To oppose in words. 2, One hostile to the practice of image worship. 3, To consider again. 4, To frustrate. 5, A consular officer subordinate to a Consul. 6, Cones displayed as storm signals. 7, In favor of, and those against. 8, An orchestrion.

Letter Juggling

Try forming 2 different 6-letter words from the 6 letters given below. Use all 6 letters in each word:

A B E L R Y

What Four Numbers?

What four numbers, either added or multiplied together, will produce the same result? Example: A + B + C + D = A x B x C x D.

Fun With Synonyms

Ten more words, with their synonyms to be paired. The first pair have been checked. Can you match the others?

1	blossom	flattery	
2	flight	stratagem	
3	fiction	bloom	1
4	adulation	seasoning	
5	countenance	foreigner	
6	pretense	fallacy	
7	faction	departure	
8	condiment	fantasy	
9	deception	features	
10	alien	division	

(Answers Appear on This Page.)

Odds and Ends

Blue Bonnets

Texas is planning to beautify its highways by planting 80 tons of wild flower seeds along the roadsides.

Or So They Say

One-tenth of the world's people speak English.

Slight Error

Big Ben, London's famous clock, was wrong by as much as a second, only five days last year.

Small Talk

When William Gillette was a young fellow he studied stenography and, living in a boarding-house of the better class, practiced every evening by taking down all that was uttered in the drawing room. "Years later," he told me, "I went over my notebooks and found that in four months of incessant conversation no one had said anything that made any difference to anybody."—Channing Pollock.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Dummies

This is a word-building game, ideal for groups of 6 to 20 persons:

First player starts off with letter "A." Second player thinks of a word (but does not say it aloud) beginning with "A" and adds the next letter. Third player must think of a word using the two letters already given, and add the third letter, and so on until a word is finished. The object is not to be the person to finish a word, but to build that word as far as it will go. Proper names and abbreviations may not be used.

Penalties: When a player cannot think of a word using the letters already given, he must so admit and he becomes a third of a dummy. Or he may pretend he has thought of a word, add his letter and submit it to the next player. However, if that player doubts the authenticity of the word he may say so and the other player must produce his word. Failing to do so, he must admit he had no word and he becomes one-third of a dummy. But, if he has a word, then the doubter takes the penalty.

When a player becomes a dummy or a word is finished, play is taken up with the next-in-turn letter of the alphabet to form a new word. When a player has been one-third of a dummy three times he is a full dummy and may not be spoken to by active players. He is dropped from play and spends his time trying to get active players to speak to him. A person speaking to him takes the penalty of being one-third of a dummy.

Example:

1st player	A
2nd player	C
3rd player	C
4th player	U
5th player	S
6th player	?

Note: If the sixth player is alert he will know that to add the letter "E" will finish a word and he will take the penalty, so he furthers the word by giving "I," and the next in turn follows with "N," leaving the eighth player to finish the word and take the penalty.

The vinner is the person who remains in active play the longest. This game is stimulating and exciting; and if the participants are well acquainted much fun is made, especially when a player cannot think of a word while all around him are players pantomiming words they have thought of.—F. A. S., Pasadena, Calif.

Picturesque Water Castle, Djocja, Java

Monitor Camera Club from Eleanor H. Knowles, Long Island City, N. Y.

Javanese Children Now Find Delight in the Ruins of the Subterranean Retreat Used by a Former Ruler During Siege

Daily Anecdote

Wesley Wins

Two brief entries in the Journal of John Wesley tell in simple fashion the formidable opposition that stood against his evangelism and his final victory over it all.

In 1750 he wrote: "At Bandon the mob burnt me in effigy. Yet, though Dr. B. tried to stir up the people against me more and more, and a clergyman, said to be in drink, opposed me, and some young gentlemen came on the scene with pistols in their hands, I was enabled to preach."

Forty years later, in the eighty-sixth year of his triumphant life, he wrote: "Being Christmas Day, we began the service in the new chapel at four in the morning, as usual, where I preached again in the evening after having officiated in West Street at the common hour, Sunday, 27, I preached in St. Luke's, our parish church, to a very numerous congregation. So are the tables turned that I have now more invitations to preach in churches than I can accept."

Quotation for Today

IN me, round me, everywhere,
Eternal strength and wisdom are.

—COLERIDGE

Sunbonnet Sue

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Glass Gardens

A friend who moved to the country found the wooded farm land overgrown with wild ferns, moss, and partridge berry plants. Remembering her grandmother's plant bowl, she took a discarded round glass fish bowl and placed a layer of damp moss in the bottom and then planted miniature ferns and added partridge berry plants for color effect. When it was completed she placed a glass cover over the top.

A very pretty little glass garden was the result of her experiment, and this she took to the president of the village garden club and asked her to exhibit it at the next meeting. More than 20 orders at $1 each resulted from this showing. She immediately purchased more bowls and planted them. She next contacted garden clubs and seed stores throughout her state; and at the present time she has a thriving mail-order business which gives her a nice steady income.—Edith B., Hinsdale, Ill.

Brevities

New Yorker: Agricultural income is now at the highest point in 10 years. The farmers will soon be prosperous enough to go to Washington in person to demand farm relief.

Punch (C): Distances, it is pointed out, seem far less at sea. Though we are inclined to doubt whether this has been much consolation to Mr. Sopwith.

Whitsitt Impress: Great opportunities come to those who make use of smaller ones.

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

1. Is it true that there has been a recent increase in the number of registered job-seekers in the United States?

2. What nation is planning a mass distribution of gas masks on Sept. 1?

3. Can an automobile engine be run on compressed air?

4. What country was referred to in the following statement made last week: "There is no country in Europe that is surer of its own safety and permanence"?

5. Which of the two rival labor factions in the United States is considering an independent course of political action?

6. Is 1937 the most prosperous year that farmers have enjoyed since 1929?

7. Against what recent action of Japan is China defenseless?

8. Under how many Presidents did the late Andrew W. Mellon serve as the Secretary of the Treasury?

9. What is the latest action taken by Britain in regard to the protection of its shipping in the Mediterranean?

10. How was the strike of 350,000 members of the "big five" railroad brotherhoods averted?

11. What was the most expensive habit the late Andrew W. Mellon indulged in?

12. Who is considered the No. 1 strike mediator for the Roosevelt Administration? Why was he in the news last week?

13. Have all Americans been evacuated from Shanghai?

14. What incident in China last week brought Great Britain forcibly into the news?

15. Are President Roosevelt's admirers eager to survey the jobless in the nation?

Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on his Page.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Director or Trustee

Question: What difference, if any, is there between the terms Board of Directors and Board of Trustees?

Answer: Parliamentary law in general makes no distinction between these terms, or any other of several terms sometimes applied, such as Executive Board, Board of Managers, Executive Committee. It recognizes as essentially and functionally a committee, any sub-group of an organization to which the members as a whole delegate certain duties.

For a clue to any distinction then, we must turn to the dictionary. A "director" is defined as "one who directs." In a business corporation, where the board actually directs the affairs of the business, the voices of the stockholders being nominal and expressed only at yearly intervals, the term Board of Directors is accurate. It might also refer to the group selected by a philanthropic body to manage its institutions or benevolences.

The word "trustee" has more of a legal connotation. Strictly speaking, a trustee is one who holds property in trust. Organizations which are incorporated sometimes hold property in the name of trustees. If the ownership of property is vested in the entire membership, however, the term trustee is hardly accurate, although it in some states is used in the statutes and required by law.

Unless there are legal reasons for using Director or Trustee in an organization which holds frequent meetings, in which the members as a whole take an active part in discussions and decisions, and where the board is entrusted with certain well defined duties subject to direction of the members, perhaps the most accurate term to describe the sub-group is Executive Board. The members of such a board are elected to execute—that is, carry out the wishes of the membership. In a strictly democratic body this would represent the ideal of self-government.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Welcoming the Teacher

Neoga, Ill.

Last spring a rural school board employed a new teacher for the ensuing school term. In order to welcome her, the board members planned and gave a party for her. Guests were the children whom she will teach this fall, their parents, and other residents of the community with whom she will probably come in contact.

Everyone came with well-filled baskets to the schoolhouse, and each one came also prepared to get acquainted with the new teacher and to like her and make her feel at home. Games were played, and they were of such a nature that the teacher became acquainted with everyone at the party. She had opportunity to look around her school, and the board members asked her to tell them of any improvements she wanted.

The teacher went away from that get-together filled with enthusiasm for her teaching at this school. She will not feel a stranger when she goes into her work, nor will the children feel timidity, which they might experience otherwise.

Current Events Quiz (Answers)

1. No; latest reports issued by the United States Employment Service show some 1,800,000 fewer persons seeking work through its offices.

2. Germany. They are to be sold at $2 apiece, with reductions in cases of needy families.

3. Yes; Obid M. Smith, of Miami, has driven a car equipped with a six-cylinder automobile motor whose only fuel is compressed air. He has driven a car thus equipped 9000 miles.

4. Czechoslovakia; the statement was made by President Benes.

5. John L. Lewis is considering this course of action for his C. I. O. group.

6. Yes; the season's principal crops, plus Government benefits, will place $9,000,000,000 in the pockets of U. S. farmers.

7. Japan's warship blockade of the Chinese coast.

8. Three: Presidents Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover.

9. A British note to General Franco threatened reprisals if attacks on British shipping were continued. Fifteen British merchantmen have been so far attacked by submarines.

10. By swift intervention of the National Mediation Board. The unionists and the carriers have agreed to submit a controversy over demands for a 20 per cent wage increase to the federal agency.

11. The purchases of paintings and sculptures. His art collection, which he donated to the nation, is valued at $50,000,000.

12. Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor. He is expected to leave the Government service to head the Labor Relations Department of the Radio Corporation of America.

13. No; however, U. S. authorities have made plans for the possible evacuation of the 2500 remaining Americans there.

14. The shooting of the British Ambassador by bullets from a Japanese airplane.

15. No; the President's advisers doubt the value of the proposed census.

'While He Has a Friend'

So long as we love we serve; so long as we are loved by others I would say that we are indispensable; and no man is useless while he has a friend.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "When clouds appear like rocks and towers,
The earth's refreshed by frequent showers."

Something For You to CON: Contradict, Iconoclast, Reconsider, Disconcert, Viceconsul, Stormcones, Pro and Cons, Harmonicon.

Letter Juggling: Barley, Barely.

What Four Numbers?: 1+1+3+4=8, 1x1x2x4=8.

Fun With Synonyms: Blossom—bloom; flight—departure; fiction—fantasy; adulation—flattery; countenance—features; pretense—stratagem; faction—division; condiment—seasoning; deception—fallacy; alien—foreigner.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Master Hartgood Makes His Decision*

By Le Pelley

PERHAPS YOU ARE RIGHT, MR. LANEY— PERHAPS I SHOULD GO TO THE GREAT CITIES.....
YOU WOULD BE ABLE TO HELP MANY MORE UNFORTUNATE PEOPLE
BUT STILL — IT IS A SHAME TO GIVE ALL THIS UP! — WAIT... I HAVE IT!! CHILDREN! I SHALL BRING CHILDREN FROM THE CITIES, CROWDED CITIES, TO PLAY ON THESE ISLANDS!!!
A SPLENDID IDEA — THE YOUNGSTERS WE BROUGHT HAVE HAD A REAL ADVENTURE!!
I'LL LEAVE FOR NEW YORK IN THE MORNING IN MY YACHT
MR. HARTGOOD IS A NICE FELLOW— BUT I CAN'T TELL WHETHER HE'S YOUNG OR OLD!!!
MAYBE HE ISN'T EITHER, ONE — MAYBE HE'S JUST NICE...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Hot Weather Special*

By Carmack

This afternoon the Boss was whewing and saying how warm it was, and I said to T.W.- "He probably wishes he was in town so he could go to the corner store and buy some ice cream" —
But a few minutes later T.W. came hustling along and said- Go around to the back porch and see what the Boss is up to now and maybe you'll change your mind about him wishing he was in town" —
And sure enough, one look at the Boss convinced me T.W. was right —
He had a piece of watermelon about half as big as he is and oh, Boy! did he look happy.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Britain's Note to Japan

EVENTS since the attack by Japanese airmen on the British Ambassador in China have been of a nature to give added weight to the note the British Government has now addressed to the Japanese Government. The note makes no particular point of Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen's official connection with the British Government, but stresses the general illegality of attacking non-combatants and indeed, by inference, the illegality of Japan's whole undeclared war in China.

While the note was being sent from London Japanese planes brought new havoc to non-combatants by the thousands in Nantao, killing and wounding hundreds of helpless civilians without warning though Japanese officials had promised that a raid on these regions would not take place without warning to non-combatants.

However lightly Japanese officials may feel inclined to view the British protest they should not overlook the fact that the irresponsible actions of the Japanese military in China are alienating most fair-minded world opinion. Japan offers as her best reason for sending troops to China the alleged need to protect her nationals in that country from the Chinese. Japan cannot aid her case by imposing upon all other powers the task of taking similar steps to protect their nationals from the Japanese.

The British note might possibly have been sharper. It is to be hoped that its reasonableness, coupled with a firm tone, will serve as well to impress Japanese authorities how seriously other great powers are beginning to regard the conduct of the present campaign. But the British ask for a formal apology, punishment for those responsible for the attack on the Ambassador's car and assurance of the safety of British nationals in future.

The British demands are not excessive. But whether Japan will feel she can comply with the first two is a question.

By her statements that if other powers would notify her of movements by their nationals, she would take care not to attack them, Japan was in effect asserting she would have a right to do so otherwise. This would imply establishment of her authority over large areas of China in so far as movement of the nationals of other powers was concerned. Apology to the British Government and punishment of the military officials responsible for the attack may seem not only like a loss of face but a relinquishment of an aim quite consonant with other Japanese aims in China.

The Japanese Government may offer assurances, evidently qualified, of future safety of British nationals but that concession alone may hardly be expected to satisfy the British. And in view of more recent events mere promises will hardly satisfy world opinion if they plainly show an utter disregard on the part of Japanese military authorities for non-combatants' lives. Japanese actions continue to indicate a strategy of undermining Chinese morale by wholesale slaughter of men, women and children in their homes, and an almost studied disregard of the rights of non-combatants.

The Watering Trough Survives

IS THE old-fashioned trough coming back, or has it never really passed from the scene though supposedly outmoded in a motor age? This question is posed by the report of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Of all likely places to expect to find watering troughs today, New York City would have been the last. Yet, it appears, the Society maintains 93 troughs in the metropolis to serve 19,000 horses which have not yet been crowded from its streets by the automobile.

What the old oaken bucket was to mankind—and still is on many a homestead—the old watering trough was, and will continue to be, to animals. We can still see old Tom, unharnessed from the cultivator after a hot morning's work in the potato field, break into a trot to the watering trough in the shade of a giant oak on the farm. In his haste and thirst he plunged his head so deep into the cold water that he nearly submerged the tattered straw hat rakishly set on his head and kept in place precariously by his ears protruding through holes cut in the top.

Sometimes the watering "trough" was not a trough, properly speaking, but a sawed off barrel sunk a few inches into the cool earth, or a big iron kettle. The real trough, a long, hollowed-out log, was in the pasture. When the whole herd of cows assembled in front at mid-day, their thirsty moos summoned a boy to pump it full. Its capacity seemed to be a million gallons and it was difficult for a boy to work the long wooden pump handle fast enough to catch up or keep up with the cows as they drank. Only an elephant in the circus on a hot day could drink more than a thirsty cow. Of course, when the cows were not around and the brook all but dried up in August, the watering trough was a cool retreat for a barefooted boy.

If watering troughs still exist in New York, their number must be legion in rural regions. Who would care how thirsty the cows were if he might once again pump a moss-covered trough to overflowing?

A Conscientious Debtor

HUNGARY is resuming payment on its debt to the United States under an agreement announced in Washington. The annual amount is not large—$19,656 a year on a total of nearly $2,300,000 which in turn had been scaled down from more than $11,000,000—but the intent and the sentiment are impressive and have already evoked thanks in the American press.

The amount, too, may be considered fairly large when viewed from the perspective of the ability to pay in a small, struggling country, left truncated and destitute by the war. For Hungary to line up with Finland and Greece in the matter of honoring debts of a kind which larger and more powerful nations such as Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany have defaulted and protested as impossible to pay, has required both political and financial courage.

Perhaps there is some significance in the fact that the Hungarian debt was incurred not for guns or powder but entirely for wheat flour delivered by the United States Grain Corporation in the early post-war years for purposes of relief to the starving. Can it be that there is a more willing and warm-hearted remembrance of advances made in the form of bread to the hungry in a time of grateful if distraught peace than there is of munitions shot into the air or rusting cargoes of left-over weapons of destruction?

If so, the incident offers a hint to America as to what kind of trade is worth while. Also if the distinction be true, the larger European debtors may remember that a large part of the so-called war debts to the United States are actually post-war debts for supplies salvaged and turned to peaceful uses.

Seeds of Contempt

TWO events have occurred recently in cities only 150 miles apart which, when viewed together, indicate the remedy as well as the cause for some of the shortcomings of American court and police administration.

A WPA survey of parking violations has disclosed that favored motorists in Worcester, Mass., are permitted by police to park illegally; that whereas hundreds of cars have been parked overtime, police records show only a small number of drivers summoned to court; and that the same license numbers are found to be consistent violators. The conclusions are obvious.

In Elizabethtown, N. Y., Justice O. Byron Brewster has been considering the application of La Verne Moore (alias John Montague) for bail. Mr. Moore was returned from California to face charges of first degree robbery in which he is said to have beaten and permanently injured an elderly man during the course of an $800 roadhouse holdup seven years ago.

Since his indictment seven years ago, the prisoner's golf prowess has become a legend on Hollywood links and he has gained a notable following of golf enthusiasts in the cinema colony. One cannot but applaud Mr. Moore for the reputation he has made as a good sportsman and a good citizen.

This has properly been taken into account by Justice Brewster in finally admitting the defendant to bail pending the hearing of his case. Yet the judge's approach to the matter was well stated at the outset when he said:

"I do not think that the court can consider the publicity that has been given this man's athletic prowess. I do not think such notoriety should be a determining factor in the case. I do not think this man should be treated any differently than any other defendant who did not have this publicity."

"Fixed" tags in traffic violations and official winking at certain violators are the seeds of a more serious contempt for the law which employs glamour, or friends, or wealth, or any other form of influence to secure preferential treatment in the courts.

London in the Dog Days

LONDON is receiving more visitors than ever before: the first six months of the year showed an increase of 15,000 over the "boom" figures of 1930, and although the Coronation had a great deal to do with this, the influx is still much above the average.

In one respect London is not at her best just now; for the town is "up," barricades are everywhere, drilling is the order of the day, and the old guard of roadmenders is making its grand assault. However, there are compensations. It is not only that the season dissipates the pall of gloom that, traditionally at any rate, is supposed to hang over her; it lends her also a pleasant air of informality. Rules and regulations are relaxed. It is related that this year the public has been allowed to feed the horses who mount guard so patiently with their riders in the Whitehall sentry-boxes. Official complaisance could go no further. The Sergeant-Major himself has succumbed to the holiday mood!

THE UNITED STATES TREASURY'S new simplified income tax returns are understood to put taxpaying in a class with painless dentistry.

Vagrant Genius

Book News of the Day

ANOTHER ambitious and sympathetic effort has been made to portray, by analysis, the motivating characteristics and emotions of the gifted but humble poet of the Sierras. So it comes to pass that we have JOAQUIN MILLER, LITERARY FRONTIERSMAN, by Martin Severin Peterson (Stanford University Press. $2.50), an attractively printed volume in summer binding. Perhaps the result of Mr. Peterson's work, considered as a biography, is no more outstanding than that of other writers who have essayed the task, but it may be that much has been achieved in the effort to analyze the peculiar trends of thought and emotion of a unique genius who achieved, finally, a conspicuous niche in the muses' hall of fame.

* * *

Readers, speaking generally, are not spontaneously attracted by biographical writings. If one reads as a pastime or for entertainment, the choice usually is for more story and less actuality. Quite cleverly, and clearly by design, Mr. Peterson has produced an interesting combination of the two. It may be that it would be difficult to write the story of Joaquin Miller without recounting many thrilling experiences, hazardous adventures and unplanned romances.

Before fame came to the picturesque vagrant poet he had been buffeted about by circumstances and the cruel but chastening jibes of none-too-friendly critics. It was not until well along in the eighties that Joaquin Miller found himself and began to come into his own. His emotionalism gave way to a saner and sounder philosophy. A superficial biographer might attribute this to sophistication. In so doing he would miss his mark and disguise what seems a patent fact.

* * *

Character, in its truest sense, is not shaped or greatly influenced by mere environment. But experiences, often bitter and disillusioning, do reshape and restore that which has become distorted or unconsciously embittered. One inclines to the conviction that some new and heretofore strange influence conspicuously revised and fortified the poet's character. His later work displays convincing evidences of this.

It was thus that Miller the poet came to be regarded by students as a philosopher, and by men and women everywhere as a friend. Until the close of his career he remained the picturesque American. His quaintness could never be changed into what even kindly critics would refer to as the definitely circumspect. It was not a disguise. Outwardly it may have appeared to be assumed. Actually the portrayal was of the indomitable, the unchanging vagrant genius of the western mountain country poet, philosopher and sage.

F. L. P.

A Tone He Seldom Uses

Travel on a Tramp

HOW one travels at sea is almost as much a matter of taste as it is of ways and means. For there are many people who, even from an economic point of view, are able to journey on Queen Marys and Rexes and Normandies, yet who prefer the leisurely, sometimes humble but generally comfortable, "tramp."

What, then, is life like on an ocean tramp? Having some reputation as an authority on the thing, that is a question very often leveled at me. I am generally in a position to answer it, too, for probably I have lately made such a voyage, or perhaps am pleasantly anticipating the commencement of one.

Today, of course, traveling on a "tramp" is a very different thing from twenty or even from a dozen years ago. That is because most cargo liners are equipped for from two or three to a score of passengers. The larger the number expected, the more substantial is the equipment of course. But in any case you have not to apprehend the discomforts of freighter travel in the old days, rather harsh fare, primitive accommodation and casual arrangements. You travel now, at rates varying from three to six or seven dollars a day, in all the comfort anyone needs.

Lately I made the trip from Port Said to Calcutta on a German cargo boat, a vessel accustomed sometimes to carry as many as five passengers but in this case having but one—myself. The voyage was of 18 days and the cost about five dollars a day.

* * *

On a German tramp you are left pretty much to yourself except at meal time when you meet the captain, chief engineer and first officer. Everybody is always busy, as you will observe, for if a woman's housework is never done, as used to be said, neither is the work of a ship. It will, or ought to, interest you to to see wherein that consists and how it goes on. If your curiosity is mainly mechanical the "chief" is always ready to show you every detail of the workings of his part of the ship. Whatever the nationality he generally talks English. So invariably does the captain, often the chief steward and sometimes members of the crew.

The captain, if he is amiable as captains usually are, tells you at the start to ascend to the bridge whenever you like. You should, however, avail yourself of this privilege with discretion and not make of the upper "stories" a lounging-place. Nor, of course, query the helmsman as to what he is doing, how and why. You should, unless the officers are old friends and everything is very intimate, refrain from going onto the bridge at night, and of course on entering or leaving port.

At mealtime, which is informal and, in warm climates, even attended minus coat on all but English ships, the captain and "chief" like to talk of many things, especially to a man of large travel experience. It is very likely the only such opportunity they ever have, but they are as a rule exceedingly well-informed men and of course, being master mariners, possessed of many convictions and the inclination to state them. Therefore it is best to be tactful in argument and to avoid the controversial. Much of the satisfaction of tramp ship travel depends on your relations with the "skipper." Remember that here he is definitely lord of all he surveys and expects a reasonable measure of homage as such. I was once shipmate with a very irascible American captain who threatened to put me ashore at Panama because I took exception to some dish the steward had brought and told him to exchange it for another.

* * *

But that sort of thing is rare, and anyway the incident occurred years ago, long before I knew master mariners as well as I do today, and therefore had not developed sufficient tact in dealing with them. I have been on fifty "tramps" since then with never once a serious unpleasant happening.

If the way leads through the Tropics the evening is the time of real satisfaction on board an easy-going cargo vessel. Now, if ever, the true romance of the sea is all about you. The ocean is smooth and the bejeweled sky above free of all but the flecks of trade clouds. The bow cuts evenly between two snowy heaps of brine and the steadily-throbbing propeller seems to beat time in unison with the heart of the universe itself, so clearly heard out here on the great waters. And then, undisturbed by constant noisy goings and comings, slamming of doors and running about of stewards, high-pitched voices and the raucous screeches of "jazz," the night settles calmly down and you sleep, presently "waking to the golden dawn."

MARC T. GREENE

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Pensions Put a Nose In"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial "Pensions Put a Nose In" seems to me quite poor reasoning. You say, "Unless this provision for veterans of the war of 1898 should be checked—and these men have already been liberally compensated—it is easy to foresee lobbyists for World War veterans' organizations saying a year or two hence, 'You have done this for Spanish War veterans, why not for World War veterans?'"

Now, why should they? They never have been treated the same, in fact, were not enlisted under the same laws and rulings. They received $13 a month, the World War veterans $30. The Spanish War soldiers had no war risk insurance, no bonus, no money allowed to finish their educations after returning to civil life. They did not even have hospitalization until after the World War. Spanish War veterans who are totally disabled now receive $60 a month, a World War veteran as high as $225.

It is out of the question to ask a Spanish War veteran to prove "service connection," because there were practically no records kept. A few who were in the camps in the United States when discharged might be able to do so, but the majority who were in the fever-infested tropics have no records of their sicknesses and sufferings there.

There seldom has been a body of men who suffered such casualties from disease as the Spanish War veterans. They served mostly in the tropics, were fed embalmed beef and other poor food, had no medical care to speak of. Often their hospitals were tents, without even screens. More than one veteran can tell of seeing long rows of beds filled with fever patients, with the flies swarming over them. No! they have never been treated the same.

The Spanish War veterans never asked for anything or received anything for twenty years after the war. It is true that a very few were given pensions from $6 to $8 a month at the close of the war.

Now they are all elderly and the biggest percentage of them have passed away. Better that a few should receive $60 a month who are not in absolute need than to deprive the few remaining veterans of our only volunteer army at least a comfortable living during their remaining years with us.

Boring, Ore. (MRS.) MARY ETTA HOWARD

[Editor's Note.—We are glad to have this statement of the difference between the situation of the Spanish War veteran and the World War veteran. We hope these facts will have some effect when the pension analogy is pressed, as there is still ample indication it will be.]

Washington a New Geneva?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your Washington staff correspondent, in a recent Monitor, says Secretary Hull "has secured an extraordinary world-wide response to his peace sentiments with thirty-seven nations expressing approval. . . ." But is it extraordinary? Did not fifty-two nations in March, 1933, express a desire to see a peaceful settlement in Manchuria? And did not fifty nations in September, 1935, express a desire for a peaceful settlement in Abyssinia? The State Department's road is clearly not "new and unknown." But if the department can extend the "league" started at Buenos Aires last December to embrace the whole world, I, for one, would rejoice to see Washington replace Geneva. And then we might with renewed hope go forward with plans for a world organization to prevent a country from taking the law into its own hands, just as each country has an organization of its own for preventing an individual from taking the law into his own hands.

W. C. B.

London, Eng.

From an Observer at Weirton

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As a nonpartisan observer, I have attended several days of the hearings on the Weirton Steel case at present being tried in New Cumberland, W. Va., by the National Labor Relations Board. I have spoken with the steel workers and heard their stories of intimidation and the use of force in the suppression of any movement toward unionization.

I was present at a meeting of the Weirton Lodge of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee; only sixty men were there, out of the six to eight thousand who have signed with the S. W. O. C. Where were these other men? They were working. Only the unemployed men were present at their union meeting; these were the men who had been discovered by the company as union men and shortly afterward discharged or manhandled out of the mill. The Weirton Steel Company employs approximately twenty-one thousand men. Who knows how many additional men have been kept from signing with the much needed and desired union through fear, not only of the loss of a job, but also of complete economic isolation and boycott in this town of Weirton, the largest unincorporated town in the United States?

The spirit of the rank and file unionists is that of determination. Kenny Koch, a man who has worked in the mill for years and is the organizer for the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, is hailed on the streets and admired wholeheartedly by the unionists. In spite of the fact that thugs have beaten him up and sent him to the hospital six times, Kenny Koch is dauntlessly fighting the fight of his fellow workers. He is confident that, if an election is held, 90 per cent of the men will vote for the Committee for Industrial Organization.

In spite of company-sponsored anti-union demonstrations, in spite of the great difficulty of the union in securing a hall for a meeting place, in spite of the slugging of the C. I. O. organizers, and in spite of the newspaper control by the company, the steel workers of Weirton want their union. They are out to defend their right to join an organization of their own designation and one which will protect their own interests. Here in this town where even the patronage of the shop of a union sympathizer may well mean the loss of one's job in the mill, the workers are asking for their freedom and rights as American citizens. The Weirton case is the greatest labor case now before the country.

Shadyside, Ohio. MARGARET E. EKERN

The Wide Horizon

Localizing the War

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

THERE is one subject of prime importance in Washington today: the United States' policy toward the Far Eastern crisis. With the eyes of Britain and France alternately fixed on China and on Washington, the lead given here is of crucial significance.

A policy of moderate caution has been dictated; perhaps one should write of real caution. For it may be that application of the neutrality act, which is urged by some isolationists and some peace societies as the best way of preventing American involvement, would in fact have led to serious difficulties.

The American policy was described after the last cabinet meeting as a "watching position." The United States has taken three major steps: it has notified China and Japan that it thoroughly disapproves their war, urging them to cease hostilities, and has secured the assent of other nations in reasserting the bases of international decency; rather more realistically it has notified China and Japan that it reserves all rights for damages to American lives and property growing out of the land or naval operations; and it has started reinforcement of marines to Shanghai, meantime taking all possible steps to protect and evacuate Americans in the danger zone.

* * *

It is hard to see what more the United States could do. Palpably war is going on in China, and it is an evasion of the strict letter of the neutrality act to refrain from applying its provisions. But to apply the act would quite probably produce new complications, make much harder the task of protecting and evacuating Americans, and do little constructive good. Rational citizens are interested in preventing American involvement, rather than adhering to legalisms. Since most thoughtful citizens recognized the lack of flexibility in the neutrality act when it was passed, they will now be grateful that the President and Secretary of State have opportunity to introduce flexibility into its operation. Important precedents are now being set, and as was foreseen the saving factor of the neutrality act is the complete discretion vested in the President to decide when war is war.

But the broader consideration—the broadest involved in the whole affair—is to prevent the Sino-Japanese conflict from spreading into a world war. It is this threat which guides diplomacy in Washington, as in London and Paris. Warlike clash between Soviet Russia and Japan might be the first threat. Or if Great Britain were drawn into difficulties in Shanghai farther than it intended, it might be the signal to other powers to roll the waters in Europe. For this reason, British diplomacy has been careful about demanding concrete satisfaction from Japan after the machine-gunning of the British Ambassador, and diplomatic authority here supports the caution. In the quaint phrases of a British diplomatic expert, quoted from London: "Account has to be taken of the importance of not exceeding the limitations imposed by the inadequacy of our armed forces in the Far East at a time when the unsettled state of Europe does not allow us to reduce our strength in home waters."

With caution dictated in London and Washington alike, it would seem—as in 1931-32—that China must save itself if it is to be saved. And this has always been fundamentally true, as it is true of any nation or individual. Nevertheless, it remains the responsibility of Washington and London to see that the conflagration does not spread. Presumably the United States would take most seriously the interposition of any non-Oriental power in the present affair.

* * *

In the crisis, it is fortunate that internal partisan interests play no part. There has been little domestic criticism of President Roosevelt's foreign policies, except in tariff matters, and Secretary Hull has won substantial popular respect. The American Ambassador in China, Nelson T. Johnson of Oklahoma, is perhaps the most capable American diplomatist, without a pair of white spats to his name, but a lot of knowledge of the Orient. Stanley K. Hornbeck, who is the Far Eastern expert in the State Department and has just been promoted to the post of special adviser to the Secretary of State, exemplifies another form of international co-operation, for he was one of the first Americans to go to Oxford under the Rhodes scholarships.

Against the background of this world crisis, internal political affairs look petty. The news-of-the-week rotates around the possibility of a special session of Congress, and whether or not President Roosevelt intends to press on with his Supreme Court fight, with a western trip and undertaking reprisals upon Democratic insurgents. Whether the President revives his court bill is certain to hinge on developments as yet far in the future.

Opposition senators are both a bit "jittery" and also anxious to make out that the President is leading a jihad against them. It suits their book to appear persecuted: it is good politics, but a great deal of party water can flow over the dam before next fall, when a few of these senators come up for re-election, or 1940 when most of them make their appeal to the voters, and much of the talk about "opposition senators in danger" is typical of the journalistic silly season, which falls in August.